

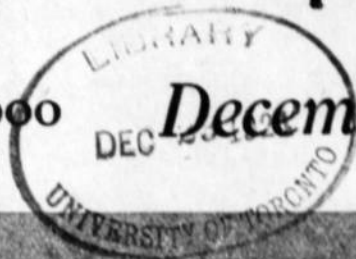
# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

Circulation over 75,000

December 17, 1924



WHOSE MOVE NOW, MR. PORCUPINE?

*The Only Weekly Farm Journal in the Prairie Provinces*



## New Lamp Burns 94% Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities, and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up; is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor, T. D. Johnson, 579 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

## MUSIC LESSONS FREE



You can read music like this quickly  
IN YOUR HOME. Write today for our FREE booklet. It tells how to learn to play Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, etc. Beginners or advanced players. Your only expense about 2c per day for music and postage used.  
AMERICAN SCHOOL of MUSIC, 82 Lakeside Bldg., CHICAGO

Consistently  
Doubling

every fifth year  
since commencing  
business 1892

Business-in-force,  
1923 \$351,402,105

Assets,  
1923 56,235,142

Great-West  
Life

## TOBACCO by Parcel Post

Choice Old Canadian-grown Virginia flue-cured and Kentucky natural leaf tobacco, at 30 to 80 cents per pound, postpaid. A two-pound package of samples will be sent to any address in Canada for \$1.00. Five-pound package, \$2.00. Money refunded if dissatisfied.

Ruthven Co-operative Tobacco Exchange  
RUTHVEN, ONT.

## THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze,  
Roar, have Thick Wind  
or Choke-down, can be  
reduced with

**ABSORBINE**

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$3.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 A free. ABSORBINE, V.R., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 195 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.  
Absorbine and Absorbine Jr., are made in Canada.

**Ask  
Your  
Dealer  
for the  
100%  
Coal**

**NO ROCK, NO BONE, NO SHALE  
LAKESIDE COALS LIMITED  
EDMONTON, ALTA.**

## News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenna, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

### Saskatchewan

#### How the S.G.G.A. Serves the Farmers

As instances of the service the S.G.G.A. is constantly rendering free of charge to locals and farmers generally, we may mention four cases at present in the hands of the Central office, each entirely distinct in character from the other.

The first is the case of an individual member who is apparently being overcharged by a lawyer for his services to the amount of \$25; the second is an application on behalf of a local to the C.P.R. for permission to use one or more grain loaders on the track; the third, an application to the C.N.R. to move a loading platform nearer the depot, or otherwise build a new platform near to the station; and the fourth is the case of a local which asks that the Central take up with the municipality the question of road improvements which will reduce the time taken to haul grain from a two-day to a one-day journey, by enabling the grain to be taken to a nearer town. Quite a number of other cases which have been taken up recently could be cited, some of these being cases where pressure was being put upon farmers in one way or another, but the above are sufficient at present to give some insight into the many-sided character of our work.

#### Leslie Broadening Out

Leslie local is setting a good example. The members feel that it would be advisable, instead of having one local at Leslie, to establish locals at surrounding points, each of which should appoint one member of its executive to form, along with the others, a central executive at Leslie, for the purpose of arranging mass meetings at that point.

The Leslie local has also a credit balance, and it was decided to divide this balance among the newly-formed locals to assist in defraying their convention expenses. In case, however, any of these newly-established locals fail to send a delegate to the annual convention they will forfeit their share of the fund.

In accordance with this decision an effort will be made to establish locals at Kristnes, Westside, Mt. Hecla and Quill Valley. This is a worthy effort to extend the benefits and widen the influence of the association, and might with advantage be imitated by others. Imitation is said to be the sincerest form of flattery.

#### Belbutte G.G.A. Starts Well

Belbutte G.G.A. in District 11, has been organized as a result of the recent visit of the district director, A. H. Hayes, and C. C. Davies, M.P., with an initial membership of 21. Mr. Mitchell, the secretary, writes that "everybody is enthusiastic, and we hope soon to be 100 per cent. strong." J. H. Belamy was elected president, and J. Rowlett, vice-president. There is every prospect that Belbutte will be a strong local. With "everybody enthusiastic" there should not be the slightest doubt on this point.

#### Canadian Citizenship

At the last meeting of the Women's Section of the Grassy Hill local, the following resolution, asking for the legal recognition of Canadian Citizenship, was passed, viz.:

"Whereas, under our present federal laws we have no such status as 'Canadian' citizenship, and, whereas, since Canada has taken her place relatively equal with other nations, we, her sons and daughters, are old enough to have a name of our own.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we do petition our government to make it legal that any person born in Canada, of either born or naturalized Canadian parents be registered as a Canadian Citizen."

### S.G.G. Notes

Waniska local of the S.G.G.A. is taking an active interest in educational matters. From an application received from the secretary for literature, it is evident that the members are taking up the suggestive program in earnest. In addition to Jack London's Strength of the Strong, literature dealing with Banking, the Tariff, the Transfer of Natural Resources, and other subjects has been forwarded from Central, and also directions for the conducting of mock trials and mock parliaments. The more attention is given to educational and social subjects, the stronger and the more enduring the local is likely to be.

At a joint meeting of the Grandy and Little Quill locals, what is described by the secretary of the Grandy local as "a real good organization speech," was given by Ira O'Dell, district director, as a result of which four members were secured for the Grandy local, while a few more promised to join later.

The Craik local of the S.G.G.A. has just remitted fees for 34 members, making a total of 79 members for the present year. At a special meeting of the local held on December 3, it was decided to carry out a membership drive, with a view to increasing the membership for 1925.

The officers of the Dee Valley local, at Maidstone, are going to make a serious effort to increase the membership, and have asked for a meeting with a good live speaker. They have been asked to communicate with A. H. Hayes, of Meota, the new district director. Mr. Hayes has just carried through a most successful series of meetings in his district, and will no doubt do his best to rouse the people of Maidstone.

Recognizing that a satisfactory financial system is one of the most essential factors in the successful operation of a farm, the Central executive decided to make this subject the chief feature of the winter program for local meetings.

That they were correct in their judgment is shown by the number of applications being received at the Central office for literature dealing with the question of finance, from which it is evident that many locals are going to be wiser on financial problems when next spring arrives than they are at present.

### Alberta

#### Practical Co-operation

Magrath U.F.W.A. local, says a letter from Mrs. Alice B. Jensen, is forging ahead, under the able leadership of Mrs. Sarah Wilson. They recently gave a practical illustration of the co-operative spirit of the organization and of their own readiness.

In a fire, accidentally started by a small boy of the family, a widow, the mother of six children, lost her home and all its contents by fire. The money that had been paid to her for her summer's work was also destroyed.

The U.F.W.A. local promptly arranged a miscellaneous shower to help re-establish the family, and within a week vegetables, fruit, groceries, bedding, etc., to the value of over \$125, were presented to them by the local.

#### Use of Program Beneficial

According to a letter from Mrs. Ellis, secretary of Gleichen U.F.W.A. local, by the U.F.A. Central office, a season of very successful work has just been concluded. The preparation in advance of a program for the year was found very helpful. Members were supplied with copies, and those scheduled to take part responded, for the most part, very heartily. It has been decided to continue this plan for the next year.

Early in the year the membership

dues were reduced to \$2.25, just sufficient for Central office and constituency association fees. Funds for the local's running expenses were raised by giving one or two dances and home-cooking sales. The latter, says Mrs. Ellis, were found to be the most satisfactory means of raising money that the local has tried. One hundred dollars was contributed towards the erection of the new community hall, and a further \$100 is held towards the furnishings for this hall. A membership drive held in November, added 15 new members to the roll.

### U.F.A. Notes

A series of meetings at Crossroads, Poplar Grove, Leslieville, Tahawto, Progressive, Lakeside, Spring Valley and Aunger U.F.W.A. locals, were addressed recently by Mrs. R. Price, of Stettler, U.F.W.A. director for Red Deer. Mrs. Price reports that all meetings were well attended, and that interest and enthusiasm were shown by all of these locals.

The Department of Extension, University of Alberta, have available song sheets, containing the words of 28 songs used for community singing at the junior conferences, at \$1.00 per 100 copies, postage paid.

The Bow Valley U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. District Association will meet in Carlsland, on December 30, at 10 a.m. Addresses will be given by J. T. Shaw, M.P., and S. S. Sears.

Loyalty junior local recently enjoyed an address by Donald Cameron, M.L.A. Members of this local are devoting a good deal of work to the preparation for a bazaar, by which they expect to raise enough funds to finance the local for some time. The sum of \$31, raised by a social and dance, held in November, was contributed towards the purchase of a piano for the school.

### Manitoba

#### Grosse Isle U.F.W.M.

Grosse Isle United Farm Women have held 11 meetings this year and all have been well attended. The usual 10c fee each month was well kept up and netted them a total of \$17.20.

At the beginning of the year two patchwork quilts were made and donated to a family in the district which had lost their home by fire. In the spring a quilt was donated by Mrs. Ridgeway, and raffled at a concert, realizing \$11. At this time an autograph quilt was started, and so far \$21.90 has been collected from it, thus adding materially to their treasury. Brooms made by the blind were purchased early in the season, and then the sale of these in the district brought in the sum of \$17. Flowers have also been sent to the sick.

In June, a dental clinic was held, which proved even more successful than the one held the previous year, and the members feel they have accomplished something in the securing of a very reasonable charge for young patients needing treatment.

Their Field Day Booth brought in a total of \$7.25, and in July, a successful women's conference was held, there being eight societies present, and at this time an ice-cream stall realized a small profit of \$5.25.

A fowl supper and sale held on November 7, were the final big events for the year, which brought into their treasury the handsome amount of \$85.

#### Dickson U.F.M.

Dickson U.F.M. local is off to a good start for 1925, having already on its membership roll 17 paid-up members.

A splendid meeting was held at that point on the 3rd inst., when addresses were given by Mrs. J. B. Parker, provincial director, and J. W. Ward, secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture.

A Junior U.F.M. is to be organized at their next meeting, and the members are endeavoring to make the local the centre of all social and community activities.

The officers for 1925 are as follows: President, J. W. Taylor; vice-president, Mrs. Dickson; secretary, D. W. Dickson; directors, W. Benan, Mrs. Aker.

Continued on Page 20



## SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

The Guide is published every Wednesday.

Subscription price in Canada, \$1.00 per year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and the same rate to Great Britain, India and Australia. In Winnipeg city extra postage necessitates a price of \$1.50 per year. Higher postage charges make subscriptions to the United States and other foreign countries \$2.00 per year. The price for single copies is five cents.

Subscribers are asked to notify us if there is any difficulty in receiving their paper regularly and promptly. It is impossible to supply any back copies that may be missed.

The yellow address on every subscription label shows the date to which the subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances for subscriptions should be made direct to The Guide by postal note, post office, bank or express money order. There is always a risk in sending currency in an envelope.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published weekly at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

VOL. XVII.

December 17, 1924

No. 51



Employed as the official organ of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

## ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display .....60c per agate line  
Livestock Display .....40c per agate line

Livestock Display Classified.....\$6.75 per inch  
Classified.....(See Classified Page for details)

No discount for time or space on display advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." We believe through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Stormy "Co-op." Meeting

Relations between Pool and Company cause three days heated discussion

**H**AVE the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. directors treated the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool fairly since the inception of the pool during the past summer, and what shall be the future relationship between the two institutions? Briefly this was the subject of about two and one half days of heated debate at the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., held in Regina last week. It has been known for some time that the relations between the two institutions have been somewhat strained. The majority of the 25,000 shareholders of the company are contract holders in the pool. Of the total wheat handled by the company from the 1924 crop, 54 per cent. has been pool wheat. Some pool members want to see the facilities of the company taken over at once by the pool. The Farmers' Union which has its chief strength in Saskatchewan advocates this policy vigorously. The new "Field Service Department" established by the company has been regarded by some of the pool members as a special attempt to influence the selection of the delegates to attend the annual meeting. There has been much suspicion and distrust, and indications pointed to a lively time at the meeting.

## Field Service Debate

All the expectations were fulfilled. It was the stormiest meeting in the history of the company since its organization in 1911. The report of the board of directors (a summary of which appears on another page of this issue) was presented at the opening session of the meeting on Wednesday. It dealt frankly with the "Field Service Department" and the reasons for its establishment. Vigorous charges were made against the directors for establishing such a department, which was declared to be for the purpose of undermining the pool. One delegate, in fact, described it as the "secret service" department.

## Committee Investigates

The delegates finally named a committee of three of their own number to investigate the files and records of the company in regard to the establishment of the "Field Service Department." The committee repaired to the company's head office and made an exhaustive examination of the files and records, and on Thursday presented a unanimous report to the meeting. They found that the department was established in accordance with resolutions of the board of directors in August,

1924. These resolutions authorized the general manager, Mr. Riddell, to publish a "news bulletin" for the information of shareholders, and to engage men to protect the company's interests, to offset adverse propaganda and unfavorable criticism, and to maintain the best interests of the company generally. Sixteen men were engaged in the "field service" at a salary of \$6.50 per day, plus \$3.50 per day for living expenses.

The committee reported that: "There is no evidence of any attempt being made at any meeting to influence the shareholders as to the appointment of the delegate to the annual meeting. There is ample evidence that after the appointment, delegates were approached in an endeavor to assure that the delegates would support the company. There is also evidence that the Farmers' Union and directors of the wheat pool did the same thing.

## Union Most Active

"There is evidence that the men were expected to report on the activities of the Farmers' Union and the wheat pool at the various points visited, and to combat as far as possible the active propaganda put out by the Farmers' Union. In this they seem to have been handicapped by the fact that the Farmers' Union got a start and put in the first attack.

"There is also evidence," continued the report, "that your directors had foresight enough to see what was to be expected at this meeting, and were endeavoring as far as possible to get such information as would be of assistance to them to protect the interest of the company. Your committee feels they were justified in this action. There is no doubt that the service rendered by the men in the field was not confined to the above activities, but at numerous points for the good of the company, and the locals were taken up and reported on.

"The men in the field appear to have been active in securing new business for the locals and reclaiming business that had been lost. They seem to have given special attention to securing pool wheat.

"There is no evidence in any of the correspondence of any ill-feeling of our company towards signers of the wheat pool, but an endeavor to secure friendly co-operation."

The report of the committee appointed by the delegates in thus justifying the establishment of the "Field Service Department," cleared the air

considerably and relieved the extreme tension of the meeting.

## Pool Officials Invited

It was then decided by vote of the meeting to invite A. J. McPhail, president, and Donald McRae, general manager, respectively, of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, to attend the meeting and tell the delegates of the relationship existing between the company and the pool. Both of them came to the meeting on Friday morning and spoke on the subject at some length. Mr. McRae devoted considerable time to the contract for handling pool wheat which the "Co-op." board had prepared, and which was not satisfactory to the pool. He said it might have been quite satisfactory to make such a contract with the "Co-op." as it was a farmers' company, and would not take advantage of the pool, but the pool would not care to make a similar contract with the other elevator companies. He had been for a number of years chief superintendent of the "Co-op.," and while in that position he had worked for the company; now he was general manager of the pool, and he was working for the pool. The company had to do many things it did not want to do to face competition. It was the duty of the company to do everything in reason to protect the interests of its shareholders. Mr. McRae went into details of the methods of handling grain by the ear lot and by the graded storage ticket, special binning and shipping over the platform. As a result of the contract not being satisfactory to the pool, there was no contract made. Mr. McRae concluded his remarks with a strong plea for co-operation between the company and the pool. Mr. McRae declared that it had only required 30 minutes to make a contract with the United Grain Growers which was satisfactory to both parties. Furthermore, Mr. Crerar had said to him that the biggest job ahead was to get all these farmers' organizations working together, and that if he were a stumbling block in the way of such harmony, he would resign his position as president of the U.G.G. at once.

## Flat Rate "Bunk"

Mr. McPhail also went into some of the details of the contract which the "Co-op." had prepared. He said that when he was a member of the provisional board of the pool, and even after he became president of the pool, he thought the "flat rate" system the best, but a study of the facts convinced him otherwise. He said he had even sent out a questionnaire when he was in charge of the pool campaign, showing the advantage of the "flat rate," but he knew afterwards it was "bunk." He did not claim to be a grain-marketing expert, but was studying the question, and was ready to change his mind in the light of facts and experience. He also made a strong appeal for co-operation.

Mr. Riddell said the company had no desire to force anything on the pool to its disadvantage. The so-called "flat rate" was only in direct dealings between the company and the pool. It was not a "flat rate" in dealing with the shipper, and the company was quite prepared and had offered to make any spreads on street grades suitable to the pool.

Mr. McRae interjected that it was too complicated and expensive.

In a previous discussion before Mr. McRae and Mr. McPhail had come into

the room, Mr. Riddell had spoken quite warmly on the opposition to the company and declared that certain people connected with the pool were trying to destroy the company. He declared that the company had put more money into the pockets of the farmers than the pool could do in five years. There was no new way of marketing wheat, he said, and the pool was a member of and working through the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Replying to a delegate who said the pool system would

Continued on Page 23

Made to grind all kinds of grain.  
Will solve the Canadian farmer's feeding problem.

Write today for illustrated booklet, complete information and prices.

S. VESSOT & CO.  
Manufacturers  
JOLIETTE, Que.

Sold by  
International Harvester  
Co. of Canada, Limited  
HAMILTON,  
Canada.



**VESSOT  
GRINDERS**



**COMMON SENSE  
COMBINATION FANNING MILL  
AND WILD OAT SEPARATOR**  
LATEST, FASTEST AND BEST  
Guaranteed to take Wild Oats and ALL foul seeds out of oats and other grains.  
A modern mill to meet present conditions.  
For particulars write  
**THE COMMON SENSE FANNING MILL CO. LTD**  
TOTTENHAM, ONT. AND WINNIPEG, MAN.  
Geo. T. Dale, 1451 Empress St., Regina, Sask.

**Boys and Girls!  
Here's Your Chance!**

The directors of the Wheat Pool are offering you prizes for the best essays on "Why Every Farmer Should Join the Wheat Pool." The prizes are:

For Boys and Girls of Grade 9 and over:  
First prize, \$7.00; Second prize, \$5.00;  
Third prize, \$3.00.

For Boys and Girls of Grade 8 and under:  
First prize, \$6.00; Second prize, \$4.00;  
Third prize, \$2.00.

Essays must not exceed 500 words. All essays must be in the Wheat Pool Office, Winnipeg, by January 10, 1925. Write in ink on one side of the paper only. Be neat and write your best—it will help you to win a prize.

This competition is limited to Manitoba and to boys and girls on the farm.

**Manitoba Wheat Pool**

## THE END OF THE YEAR

The Old Year will soon be over and the New Year with all its prospects will begin. Everyone, including The Guide, likes to start the New Year with a clean slate, we want to wipe out old scores.

Many of our readers have overlooked the matter of renewing their subscription. The address label on the front cover shows the month and the year when your subscription expires, and a yellow renewal slip was placed in this copy of The Guide if your renewal is due. Some subscribers have merely overlooked this matter, but it is not good policy to allow a matter like this to drag along. We don't want anyone to miss the valuable articles and live news which the winter issues of The Guide contain, but the end of the year is the time when we put our circulation house in order, and unless those to whom this notice applies send in their renewals immediately, this will be the last issue they will receive.



# The Money Question

More letters from Guide readers on monetary reform

## Mobilize National Credit

1611 Fell St.,  
Victoria, B.C.

The Editor.—Your recent article, *Fiat Money*, and its accompanying cartoon, printed with the evident intention of ridiculing those who wish to see the responsible authority—the government, recognize the principle that it is its duty to mobilize the financial credit of its people, and draw upon it where necessary to further economic activities which may be beneficial to the nation—must have proved disappointing to many of your thoughtful readers. Your evident approval of orthodox methods of finance which, by its issues of bonds, endeavors to keep money in a condition of scarcity, must be pleasing to the banking fraternity; but your answer will hardly satisfy those who see our needs, the capacity to satisfy those needs, but the financial credit necessary to set the machinery working, unavailable.

Now, while I myself do not advocate the particular method advocated by your correspondents of making large issues of government currency notes for the laying down of public works, although I accept the principle, I would like you to explain why, as suggested, it is so very improper for the government to issue its own financial credit directly to finance any necessary undertaking, and so very proper for it to go instead to a bank, or group of bankers, and give them its bonds, receiving in return a financial (book) credit? The basis of the credit advanced by the banks in the latter case is the security underlying the bonds. Is there then some peculiar property attaching to bank credit which would render it superior to a direct issue by government, although in both instances, the security would be the same? But, you say, such issues would cause inflation, and we should have a repetition of Austria, Germany and Russia, with their depreciated currencies. I will deal with this presently.

You try to make it appear as if those who favor a change would like to see an unlimited issue of money made on no other backing than the authority of the government. No sensible person would make such a suggestion. The issue of money, in whatever form, must be related to definite principles and its backing would not be a government fiat, but the capacity of the productive system to deliver the goods necessary

to give the money its value in exchange.

Can you, sir, doubt that lack of sufficient money stands in the way of the fulfilment of the "desirable projects" which you refer to, and the quicker development of the national resources of this Dominion?

I ask you this: What in the name of common sense should prevent us from issuing the financial credit we need to satisfy our needs and desires, if we have the proved capacity to deliver the goods according to order?—whether it be a railroad or a million pairs of shoes. And you answer: Inflation; Germany, Russia! Yes, we know. We have seen these bugbears of finance pulled out of the cupboard very often in recent years. But is it necessary that we in Canada need go the way of Russia and Germany? Certainly not!

It is true, that under prevailing conditions, the issue of additional money causes prices to rise (every industrial expansion—so-called "good-times"—is accompanied by inflation of prices caused by an expansion of bank loans—"money" manufactured by the banks, and little notice is taken of this), but this is by no means a natural law as so many would have us believe.

What a comment on our intelligence that we should have vast natural resources untapped; a splendid industrial organization capable of unlimited expansion, with its army of unemployed and a large part of its machinery lying idle; agriculture languishing and almost bankrupt; while most of us can buy only a small fraction of the goods we need, and some of us are destitute and in want, because it is said by "sound finance," that if the nation were to mobilize its real credit (its capacity to deliver goods as and when desired) and issue the financial credit, based upon it, we should again suffer from inflation!

I assert, there need be no inflation if credit be issued against ascertained capacity to produce, and the price regulation factor (not price fixing) be made effective.

I would like to explain this in detail as well as to cover the points raised in your article but must defer it on account of space.

HERBERT MILNE.

## A Suggestion and Request

Tyndal, Man.

The Editor.—In the issue of *The Guide* of November 18, there appears

an editorial dealing with the question of governments issuing currency. This appears as a reply to two letters on the currency question in the same issue of *The Guide*. There also appears (still in the same issue) a cartoon depicting a demagogue clamoring for "easy money," and a farmer with a load of government currency attempting to buy a tin of sardines from the store.

I am not going to at this time enter upon a review of the currency question not knowing whether your paper would be available for carrying out the argument to the bitter end, but I am going to make a suggestion and a request. The suggestion is that those who attempt to cast ridicule upon intelligence may themselves be lacking in intelligence, and therefore ridiculous, and I ask that you or any of your writers support your attitude of ridicule, by showing how government issue of currency, non-interest bearing, must inevitably result in hurt or injury to the farmers of the prairie provinces, or indeed any class who are producing real wealth. By real wealth I mean those things which are necessary to life's sustenance.

C. BARCLAY.

## Banks Create no Values

Maymont, Sask.

The Editor.—Your editorial, *Fiat Money*, in your issue of the November 19, commits *The Guide* to a policy I am very much concerned about. It looks as though *The Guide's* associations and environment is turning its influence into channels inimical to the interests of the farming community. You know—"Vice is a monster of so frightful a mien that—to be hated needs but to be seen. But, seen too oft, familiar with its face—we first endure—then pity—then embrace"—and, it seems you have got *The Guide* up to pitying "Old Plutocracy," who is becoming alarmed about his privilege of collecting high interest rates on his promises to pay money to "bearer"—as the prison doors yawn to receive for a season those honest(?) members of the official family of the late Home Bank.

However, I am glad that two thinkers from the prairies of sunny Alberta, have had the courage to call you to a show-down on the duty of the government to coin money and emit bills of credit instead of handing it over to private bankers who pay their stockholders 12 per cent. dividends, and 2 per cent. bonuses, and then carry over large sums of undistributable surpluses—while the farmers are sinking into bankruptcy under their dreadful load

of high interest rates, high freight rates, high customs duties and high taxes.

Our economic status is anomalous to the last degree possible. For instance: I have \$20,000 invested in a section of land, buildings, fences and equipment; and, if I need money to finance my farming operations, I must go to the man who has his money invested in a bank and can and does turn his \$20,000 into \$40,000 by issuing \$20,000 of his promises to pay money to bearer which circulates as money—and pay him 8 per cent. or 10 per cent. interest. Now what justification is there for this jug-handled practice—this private monopoly of the credits formed by the massed stored-up labor of the people?

A farm is a factory where real values are created and added to the sum total of credits and enriches the country—while banks create no values; they are merely absorbers of values—a suction machine which has been made double acting by "The Banking Act" that gives them the privilege of issuing bills of credit.

You say: "If all that is required is the issue of paper money—which has no other backing than the authority of the government," etc., etc. Permit me to remind you, and those who may applaud your editorial, that it is the authority of government that has piled up some three billions of a war-debt against the people of Canada, and has bound every item of taxable property—real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal—to the payment of that debt.

It is that same "authority of government" that makes the Dominion's bonds more valuable in New York than gold—(for people do not exchange property except for a better thing). And further—it seems, from recent developments, that a neglect to exercise that same "authority of government" properly, can bind us to pay the depositors of a defunct bank.

It would seem, from the foregoing and our taxes and mortgages, that this "authority of government" is all sufficient to trade bonds for gold and collect customs duties—why not extend its beneficence to those who create real values as well as those who clip interest coupons from our bonds?

The inflation bug-a-boo you built up and the innuendo answer you wouldn't deign to argue—are neither germane to the issue.

There are no parallel economic or industrial lines between war racked and ruined countries in the midst of a maelstrom of revolution and repudiation and a peaceful people trying, by constitutional methods, to release themselves from the strangle hold of Moloch, that they may retain to their own use the values their industry has created, and enjoy the advantages of our present day civilization.

My hat is off to Messrs. Macklin and Hill, and I hasten to join them in an appeal to all lovers of justice and fair play for a nationalized money—issued by the people—(the government) for the people—(the governed) and obtainable at a reasonable rate of interest.

E. GIFFARD.

## Finance a Side Issue

Bingville, Alta.

The Editor.—In your editorial of November 19, under the heading, *Fiat Money*, attempt is made to prove the fallacy of issuing such, yet it seems that the largest portion of the money now in use, with the exception of coined gold comes under that head. This fact demonstrates beyond dispute that it is not the kind of money that matters, because as long as opportunities exist, and the general confidence prevails, most any medium of exchange will transact our business. Consequently it becomes plain that it is the use to which we have permitted money to be employed that has destroyed opportunity and confidence. These opportunities and the confidence now lacking cannot be restored by a purely financial policy and banking reforms, because the present conditions are the outgrowth from an unjust and unsound economic and industrial policy. Everyone is forced to admit that useful work is the source of all wealth, and that the producers alone hold clear title to social ownership, thereof, yet strange though it may seem, it is the producers who as a rule are

Continued on Page 22

# NOW IN EFFECT EXCURSIONS

## EASTERN CANADA

ON SALE

Daily During December and until January 5, 1925.

Return Limit 3 Months

## PACIFIC COAST

ON SALE

Certain Dates in December, January, February

Return Limit April 15, 1925

## OLD COUNTRY

ON SALE

Daily During December and until January 5, 1925.

To Atlantic Ports (St. Johns, Halifax, Portland)

## SPECIAL TRAINS and Tourist Sleepers

TO THE SHIP'S SIDE AT W. ST. JOHN FOR DECEMBER SAILINGS

HAVE THE

# CANADIAN PACIFIC

PLAN YOUR TRIP



# The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 17, 1924

## The Conservative Gospel

Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, lately appointed Conservative leader for Saskatchewan, is entering upon his political duties with enthusiasm. The only thing that appears to be wrong, politically, with Saskatchewan, according to Dr. Anderson, is a prevalent and unfortunate misunderstanding of Conservatism and what the Conservative party stands for. In a speech at Toronto, on November 28, he blamed the Liberal party for dividing East and West, regretted the exodus from the country for which the Liberal party was also to blame, and urged a vigorous education of the western people in Conservative policies.

"If," he said, "the policy of the Conservative party were preached to the western farmer, and he was brought to see that it was committed to his welfare, there would be a tremendous change. You don't hear much about the tariff in the West. What the farmer wants is a lower freight rate and a decent return for his labor. He brushes aside the tariff. It is the duty of the Conservatives to go out there and tell them what is meant by protection. Many of them think it means protection for the eastern manufacturer, although it stands for the protection of the farmers themselves as well. We need definite education along this line." (Mail and Empire report).

Dr. Anderson's desire to illuminate the political darkness of the West with the torch of Conservative principle, is commendable, but we cannot believe that the darkness is as deep and profound as he imagines. When he says that not much is heard of the tariff in the West, what he really means is that his own party leaders will not touch it with a forty-foot pole. They don't like it; the Conservative policy of protection may include "protection for the farmers," but somehow Conservative leaders realize fully that protection for the farmers is "one of those things that don't get you anywhere." And there are many farmers in Saskatchewan who could tell Dr. Anderson just why protection is useless to the farmers, and they may be relied upon to tell him just as soon as he gets his educational campaign going.

Yes, the western farmer wants lower freight rates and a decent return for his labor; how does the Conservative party propose to help him get these? Its one remedy for the economic ills of the country is protection and more protection; it does not even want to keep as the guarantee of fair rates in the West the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. Does protection help to keep freight rates low? Protection raises prices and high prices mean high costs of operation. Apart from the discriminatory policies of the railways, which do not enter into this argument, the protective tariff by raising costs of operation is a factor in the rate situation, and it tends to keep rates high.

The farmer certainly wants decent returns for his labor. The main produce of the Saskatchewan farmer flows into a world market and receives a free trade price. Everything that the farmer has to buy in the operation of his farm carries an enhanced price due to the tariff. The farmer has to sell in the cheapest market and buy in the dearest. Does that give him a chance to get a decent return for his labor? Is it fair? Is it just? That, however, is the Conservative policy which Dr. Anderson thinks has only to be explained to the Saskatchewan farmer to make him an enthusiastic supporter of the Conservative party. He will readily see that the party is "committed to his welfare."

There has not been a superabundance of

brightness in the life of the western farmer during the last few years, but Dr. Anderson's campaign of education on the tariff promises to furnish the farmers of Saskatchewan with more cause for hilarity than they have had for a long time.

## A Subsidy for Australia

Dealing with the treaty of reciprocity between Canada and Australia, the political correspondent of a South Australia paper, says:

It would not be too much to say that it is the development of the vineyards in the Murray Valley growing raisins and currants, that is the whole reason for the pressure for and the acceptance of the Canadian agreement. It is not only the development on the southern side of the Murray from which there is now a large production, but the development of the northern side which will follow the bridges across the Murray, and the extension of the Victorian railways into the Riverina, that will, within five years, make the successful exploitation of overseas markets a matter of life and death to the settlement of the Murray Valley in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia.

That lets the cat out of the bag. The Australian government has expended a huge sum of money in the settlement of these fruit lands, and must now find specially-favored markets for what threatens to be a disastrous over-production of dried fruits, and Canada seems marked out to be the first victim. In addition to the expenditure on settlement, a special act has been passed providing for advances to the growers pending the marketing of the crop, and a marketing commission has been created whose expenses are to be paid by a tax on dried fruit exports.

It is an elaborate scheme, and to help in it the Canadian government has agreed to admit Australian raisins and currants free of duty, and to raise the tariff on all competitive imports from two-thirds of a cent a pound to three cents a pound, or 350 per cent. To help out the Australian soldier-settler the Canadian soldier-settler must pay more for his raisins and currants, because the Canadian government is more interested in getting markets for Canadian-manufactured goods than in lessening the burden of costs which presses so heavily upon the men on the land.

No objection could have been raised to this treaty had it extended the British preference to Australia and left the general tariff untouched; the objectionable feature of the treaty is that it gives a preference by raising the tariff against every other state, and virtually compels the Canadian people to subsidize the Australian primary producers, and also to pay the cost of the Australian marketing commission. The treaty should not pass the House of Commons in its present form.

## Progressive Policies

The Financial Times of Montreal is critical of the statement of The Guide that the platform of the Progressive party contains no reforms of a purely class character, and that what the party stands for touches the whole of the people. "If the Progressive party has been so national rather than partisan in its policy," declares the Times, "it has been unfortunate in not leaving an over-strong impression of this upon the general public." After a few remarks upon the late Drury administration in Ontario, the Times turns its attention to Ottawa, and goes on to say:

The business life of the country is suffering from the absence of a dominating group there that could devise and put into effect

a definite policy in regard to taxation and trade, and industrial development in general, that is required at this time to meet more favorable governmental conditions than the voters in England and in the United States brought about in the recent elections. The presence at Ottawa of the Progressive group, so far, except in a few instances, would appear to have failed to achieve much real "progressive" legislation in its true sense, but rather to have forced upon the country policies that have been frankly partisan in their object, and destructive of a really vigorous and comprehensive plan, whereby Canada would be placed in a position to secure its share of the improved conditions that have started to operate in Europe and in other parts of the world.

It is a pity the Times did not say what the "really vigorous and comprehensive plan" was, and who devised it and put it forward. If it refers to the policy of "an adequate tariff," the panacea of the Conservative party, it might say how a policy of restricting imports is to help Canada "secure its share of the improved conditions" in Europe and elsewhere. Does the Times really believe that given renewed economic activity in Europe, Canada can hope to benefit by it by a policy of putting obstacles in the way of the exchange of goods? Is it to be supposed that the Europeans will be delighted to buy Canadian goods without wanting to sell their goods in Canada, or is it possible that the Times believes that if that could be done this country would profit by it?

What are the "policies that have been frankly partisan in their object," and which have been forced upon the country by the Progressives at Ottawa? Presumably, the tariff changes made at the last session. But substantial reductions of the tariff form part of the pledges of the Liberal party to the country, and Premier King insists that the government in making tariff reductions is simply carrying out the party platform. Is the Liberal party also "frankly partisan" in its policies? Seeing that the Liberal and Progressive parties represent the vastly preponderant opinion of the electorate as expressed at the last election, is it permissible, in a democratic country, to talk of the majority as voting for "partisan policies?" The majority, of course, may be wrong, but then so may the minority, and in a democracy, when definite action has to be taken, it is the opinion of the majority that is effective. The majority, just now, does not happen to be on the side of the Montreal Financial Times; hence the tears.

## The German Elections

The multiplicity of parties in German politics makes it difficult for outsiders to get at the real meaning of a German election. There are 12 parties in the Reichstag, five of which represent special interests, such as the Land Union or the Bavarian peasants parties, while the other seven take in all the political differences ranging from old-fashioned junkerism to rampant Communism.

The main feature of the elections which took place on December 7, is the loss sustained by the extremist element and the recovery of the Social Democratic party. The Communist representation has dropped from 62 to 42 seats, while the Ludendorff Nationalists have their representation reduced from 32 to 14. This means a fairly decided turning away on the part of the electors from the approach to anarchy via the Communists and the approach to the restoration of Kaiserism through court flunkeyism.

The Socialists increased their representation from 100 to 130, and form the largest



single party in the Reichstag, but they are still over 40 seats below their record of 1922, while the increase in the Nationalist representation from 96 to 110, indicates that the monarchist reaction is still strong. It is this latter condition which gives significance to the election. The Nationalist party is monarchist and conservative, and its strength in the Reichstag is such that if the Socialists will not go into the government or are not asked to go in, it is well-nigh impossible to form a stable government without its aid. Both Great Britain and France look with apprehension upon a government with a strong Nationalist cast, because it may make more difficult the working out of the Dawes plan, and the conciliation that is necessary to get Europe back to a peace basis. The problem the German government is faced with is thus one of reconciling the conflicting outcome of the elections, with obligations the country is compelled to honor.

More Light

The British government has agreed to the publication of documents in the archives of the Foreign Office, bearing upon the origins of the Great War. The documents will be edited by G. P. Gooch, whose history of Europe from the Berlin conference of 1878 to the end of the Great War, has thrown a flood of light upon the political developments, which, in the opinion of many, made war inevitable.

The archives of Russia, and Germany, and Austria, have been made accessible to the historian, and it was felt that a valuable contribution to the diplomatic history of the eventful years immediately preceding the war, would be made if the British documents were published. At the present time there is in Germany a movement to press for a closer study of the relations of the Euro-

pean countries prior to the war for the purpose of removing the generally-accepted belief that Germany was alone responsible for the war. That belief is embodied in the Treaty of Versailles, in which direct responsibility for the war is laid against Germany and her allies. A mass of information has been gathered since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, however, and there is a growing desire to have the charge eliminated from the treaty on the ground that it does not conform with the facts.

There is no doubt about where the immediate responsibility for the war rests, and the treaty insofar as it charges it against Germany and her allies is right, although it is now fairly plain that the chief offender was Austria, with Russia a good second, both dragging their allies into the great conflict. It is desirable to have the fullest possible information on the matter, and all the available evidence goes to show that of the European nations involved in the war, Great Britain has easily the cleanest record. There is no reason for preserving the customary secrecy about the records of the Foreign Office when those of other nations have been made public, and thus creating the impression that Great Britain has something to hide. France would also be well advised to admit the historian to her diplomatic records, and complete the circle of publicity. The world will be all the better for having the truth and nothing but the truth on this question.

Editorial Notes

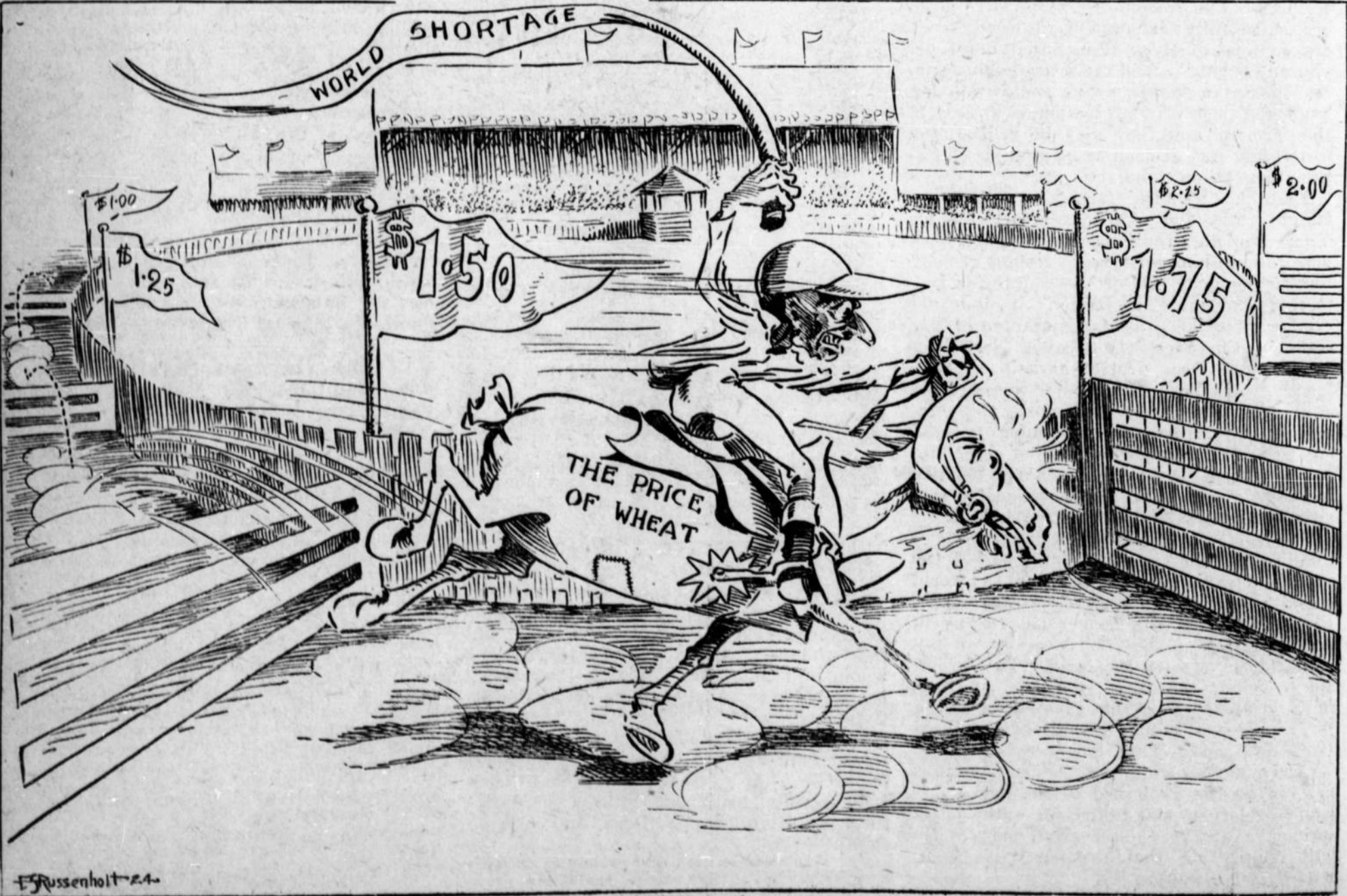
Dr. R. Stanley Weir, K.C., F.R.S.C., in a speech on the tariff in Montreal, a few days ago, said, according to the Montreal Gazette report: "A tariff for revenue is quite sufficient for the people of Canada. Canadians are not so pusillanimous as to demand protection. They are quite able and willing to stand upon their own feet." Well, well;

somehow or other we missed the public announcement of the Canadian manufacturers that they "are quite able and willing to stand upon their own feet." Did anybody else see it?

Constable J. B. Baudry was murdered in Montreal, on the night of March 26, 1923. Two men wanted for this crime have just been arrested in Paris. Papers for their extradition have just been issued by the Canadian court, and it appears that the papers go first to the attorney-general, at Quebec. He will send them to the minister of justice, at Ottawa, who will send them to the secretary of state, who will send them to the colonial secretary at London, who will hand them over to the foreign secretary, who will transmit them to the British ambassador at Paris, who will hand them to the proper French authorities. By the time the route is covered the man will probably have died of old age.

The new British government has notified the Russian government that it will not proceed with the treaty concluded with the MacDonald government. It is also announced that the Bank of England has advanced some millions of pounds to the Russian government. There appears to be something curious in these dealings with Russia.

About 1,000 people are claiming possession of nearly the whole of south Jersey and part of New York, under a royal grant of Queen Anne, dated 1695. Ninety-nine-year leases on this property, given by ancestors of the heirs now claiming, expired in 1922. The property is worth about \$1,000,000,000, but the claimants say they are willing to compromise on \$200,000,000. Still there are people who insist that fortunes are made by hard work and saving.



"Gid-dap!"



# The Lessons of 1924

**I**N previous years I have contributed articles to The Guide on the lessons of the season which went before, and again I shall tell briefly what the unusual summer of 1924 taught me. Each season we may learn a little more. Each season we find that one or more factors determine crop yields or partial or total crop failure. Throughout the past season drought and weeds were the main factors responsible for crop losses over a large area of the wheat growing provinces.

The season of 1924 will be remembered as one of the most disappointing in crop production in Western Canada. Beneficial rains came early in the season and optimism ran high at the time, leading to statements in the press to the effect that sufficient rainfall had come to carry the grain crop to maturity. A million-dollar rain was an expression freely used. But those closely intimate with crop production know for a surety that rains that come during the month of May will not be sufficient for the entire growing season.

The rains that came, while beneficial to the crop at that time, was not sufficient to bring the crops along, and rains failing to come during June and July resulted in partial or complete crop failure over a large area. The rain that came late in the season just previous to the time the crops ought to be normally ready to harvest was of little benefit to the crop. In many instances it only promoted weed growth that choked out what light crop might have been harvested.

## Fair Crop Notwithstanding

Drought and weeds and, worse still, a combination of both is responsible for more crop damage than any of the other factors. I have long held this opinion that drought is more serious than rust, and have again seen this verified in the past season. And yet, in spite of these droughty conditions on my own farm, I have grown and harvested a very satisfactory crop, not only in grains, but garden and root crops, with a total precipitation of one and a half inches of rainfall, from the time the grain was well above the ground until just previous to harvesting. The grain crops were only slightly under normal height and the yields very satisfactory. One-third of the grain crop was grown on spring plowing, two-thirds on summerfallow.

The fall of 1923 was open and dry and followed by an open winter with light snowfall. The spring opened up later than was expected and cool and backward throughout May and June. Seeding commenced the last week in April and harvesting commenced the third week in August. Throughout the month of May several frosts occurred, one frost cutting the crops down to the ground.

The first rain came on June 7, a light rain that did not get down in the soil deeper than one-quarter of an inch. One or two very light showers followed that did not get down to the roots of the crop and was quickly evaporated, the only good rain of the season came on July 5; when approximately one inch fell, the ground being so dry it did not go down as far in the soil as one could expect, but it was very timely and beneficial. A light shower on July 27 and August 1 did not get in the soil for more than one-half inch. A heavy rain came just prior to harvesting which was of no real help to the crop at that stage. Taken altogether it was the driest summer I have known for years.

The following yields per acre were obtained:

On summerfallow—Marquis 10B, 28 to 30 bushels; Kitchener, 33 bushels; Supreme, 30 bushels; Victory Oats, 35 and 60 bushels.

On spring plowing—Marquis 10B, 17 bushels; Early Triumph, 16½ bushels; Victory Oats, 35 and 50 bushels (for feed).

These yields were exceptionally good for this district, and the crops on the plots and larger fields were remarkably uniform in height and stand, averaging three to four feet, comparatively free

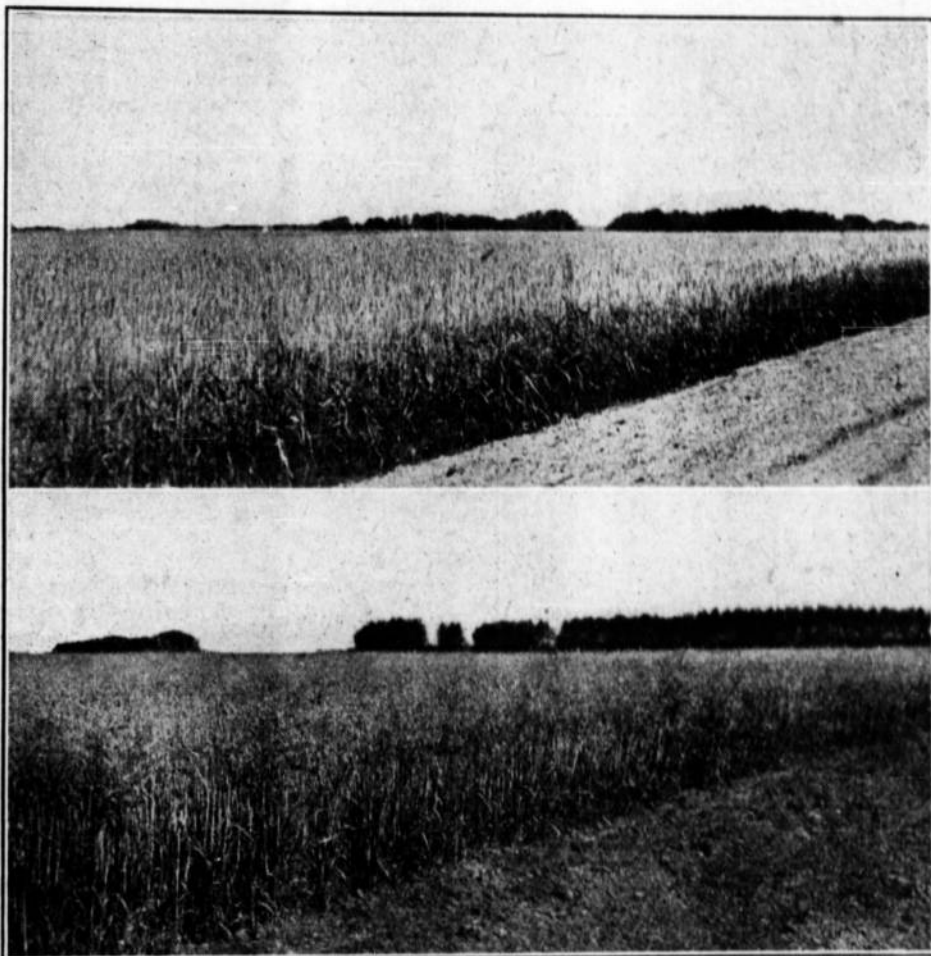
## Seager Wheeler draws conclusions from field experience in one of the most unfavorable years on record in the Rosthern district

of weeds and well ripened. It is quite apparent that this crop, grown in such an unfavorable season is owing to preparation of the soil in the root and seed bed, and also to the use of good pedigree seed and comparative freedom from weeds.

In my nursery or head-row plots I had some 300 or more wheat varieties and selections. These were all exceptionally good in normal growth and well developed heads and grain. The characteristics of each sort and selection was revealed under drought conditions in their habit of growth and development with the exception of one

quite distinct from the Kota type of plant and grain, several much earlier in ripening and some with stronger and upright straw. A few dwarf types appeared this season of a normal height of straw about six to eight inches high, with good normal size heads and grain. There is a possibility that among these natural crosses of beardless Kota a desirable type may be evolved with the resistance to rust as found in Kota.

The nursery plots and seed plots and larger fields of grain were of special interest to a large number of visitors to the farm during the growing season. The actual results obtained in growth



Upper—A field of Kitchener wheat which yielded 33 bushels per acre in the exceedingly unfavorable year of 1924.

Below—Victory oats that threshed 60 bushels per acre in spite of drought, showing what thorough soil preparation can do.

or two Australian durum wheats. All the other varieties of durum, while they made good growth, failed to fill out and the grains were shrunken or dried up. One of my early wheats headed out in some 30 days after coming through the ground, again this season as in the past two seasons previously. Some other selections of this wheat headed out a few days later and all ripened early in the same order.

Kitchener wheat in the head-row plot, as well as the larger plot and field, developed the greater length of straw and good heads and grain. This is a characteristic of this variety, and it is well suited to dry conditions where maximum length of straw is desirable combined with high yield. Space will not permit of more than a passing reference to the head-row plot, but a number developed exceptionally large heads and grain carrying 10 to 13 rows of spikelets, with four to six grains per spikelet at the bottom and middle of the head, while I had a number of selections under rust-resistance test.

## Some Kota Crosses

Rust did not develop until very late in the season, and only very slight traces so that no comparison could be made. Kota wheat I found to be quite resistant since I have grown it, but very weak in straw. In working with Kota a natural crossing took place, and I had a number of these. They are beardless, but are not yet fixed, as bearded forms still show up a number

and uniformity of stand and in height and correspondingly good yields clearly show that normal yields may be had under these droughty conditions, providing the soil is properly fitted to receive the seed with some moisture stored up in the soil, and good seed, made so by constant and systematic selection from season to season, is used.

In seasons made favorable by timely and generous rainfall, good yields may be had, but the real test comes in the unfavorable seasons. I have been told quite often that I was lucky to have such a good crop this season. In reply I told them that I had worked for this crop in previous seasons. Luck is a factor that may be eliminated as it plays no important part in crop production. We often hear the expression that grain growing is a gamble, but if this were true then luck no doubt would be some factor, but agriculture is a science and certain laws of nature must be observed if one would be successful in crop production.

There is too much dependence placed on rains that are expected to come at a given time to give the crop a boost. But rains do not come when we desire, they more often come too early or too late. While the rain I had on July 5, was beneficial to the crop at that time, the crop was not suffering, but of good normal growth and height and uniform and holding on. I may say since I settled on this farm about 30 years ago I have never had a crop failure or even

a poor crop, although we have had many unfavorable seasons during that time. In many districts in the past season weed growth promoted by the heavy rains late in the season made harvesting of the crop difficult. Drought and weeds combined, and they often go together, was responsible for low yields.

## Weedy Summerfallows

Several correspondents wrote to me to the effect that one of the surprises of the past season was in their weedy summerfallow crops, and that in these cases gave much poorer returns than stubble plowed fields. Not knowing full circumstances no satisfactory opinion may be offered in these cases, but it is a fact that many otherwise good summerfallows are often put out of proper condition at the end of the season by the disc harrow or plow or some other implement in order to destroy weed growth. In order to get out the weeds the soil is stirred too deeply. This should never be done as it destroys the texture of the root bed and brings to the surface weed seeds lying dormant at the lower depths of the fallow, and they stay dormant near the surface, and come into growth when the crop is seeded. I am very careful to plan my work on the summerfallow that when once plowed deeply and packed firmly any cultivation is done only on the surface in order to encourage weed growth and then destroy it when the weeds are quite small. I am fully convinced that if more fallowing was done along right lines and fewer and better acres were seeded there would be less crop failures.

## Implements for Special Uses

I have often made this remark that I would not care to attempt grain production without the use of the small packer attached to the plow, the larger surface packer, and a spring tooth cultivator, particularly one that is interchangeable with the duck foot blades. I still emphasize the importance of these most necessary implements, under the average conditions that apply in general throughout the West.

In plowing any land the small packer attached to the plow prevents the loss of moisture in the soil at the time the furrow is turned, and it also leaves the field in condition for the heavier packer to follow.

Whenever plowing stubble in the spring for a crop or for the summerfallow, some cultivation should be given in the fall with either the disc harrow cultivator or by skim plowing. Skim plowing is best whenever possible to do so. This will promote weed growth in the fall or early spring, that will be destroyed by the plow.

The summerfallow should be plowed as deeply as advisable, at least six inches deep when the small packer is attached to the plow. Considerable plowing may be done at one time. The larger packer follows the plow to firm the plowing. The field may then be left until weed growth appears, when the spring tooth cultivator is used to destroy them. It should be employed when the weeds are quite small and not after they get too high for the cultivator to destroy them at one operation. Cultivation should be done on the surface only, not deeper than two inches.

After each cultivation the field should be left as the cultivator leaves it in ridges. Should rains come they will penetrate and in heavy thunder showers or rains the slightest ridges will hold the water. At each cultivation the cultivator should be used across the field in the opposite direction to that previously done. I do not advise the use of the drag harrows. I find the narrow two-inch spring tooth to do the most satisfactory work. The object to keep in mind is to cultivate the surface only and not to interfere with the soil below and to do the work when the weeds are very small.

## Spacing Operations Through Season

The number of times the cultivation should be done is regulated by the amount of weed growth throughout the season. It is very advisable to regulate

Continued on Page 26



# Sask. Co-operative Annual

*Profits nearly half-a-million---Service greatly extended*

**N**ET profits of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Limited, amounted to \$475,534.53 on the year's business, which was brought to a close July 31 last, was the information given to more than 400 shareholders' delegates who attended the annual general meeting of the company held in Regina, December 10 and 11. The report of the board of directors, presented by the president, Hon. J. A. Maharg, contained the information that the business handled during the year created new records, 48,784,000 bushels of grain having passed through the company's country elevators, and 58,000,000 bushels through the terminal elevators operated at Port Arthur, by Saskatchewan's farmer-owned grain-handling organization.

In dealing with the growth of the "Co-op." during the past year the directors reported that locals had been organized and elevators erected at 55 points, bringing the total number of initial grain handling warehouses owned and operated by the company up to 435. Plans were under way, the meeting was informed, for the erection of a terminal transfer house at Buffalo, New York, with a total capacity of 1,100,000 bushels. Other steps taken during the year to provide the agriculturalists of Saskatchewan with more efficient handling and marketing service had been the opening of branch offices at Saskatoon and Vancouver.

## Benefit of Competition

Referring to the economic position of the Saskatchewan farmer during the period under review the report of the board of directors pointed out that while an excellent harvest had been reaped during the fall of 1923, the prices which it was possible to secure in the world's markets were not as high as had been hoped, whilst the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar when exchanged for his requirements was not commensurate with the price of farm products. The directors stated in their report that while they aimed to secure for the farmer the highest returns possible for his product they had not sought to produce a high margin of profit on the company's handlings. The policy had been to pay the farmer the highest price for his grain, consistent with the safety of the business. In this manner competitive prices had been created which increased the returns to the farmer.

During the year the company continued its declared policy of equal treatment to all classes of shippers, having due consideration for the respective costs of the services involved. Recognizing that the greater portion of the grain in the province was sold as "street" grain, the company had consistently endeavored to provide for the farmer a market at his country point

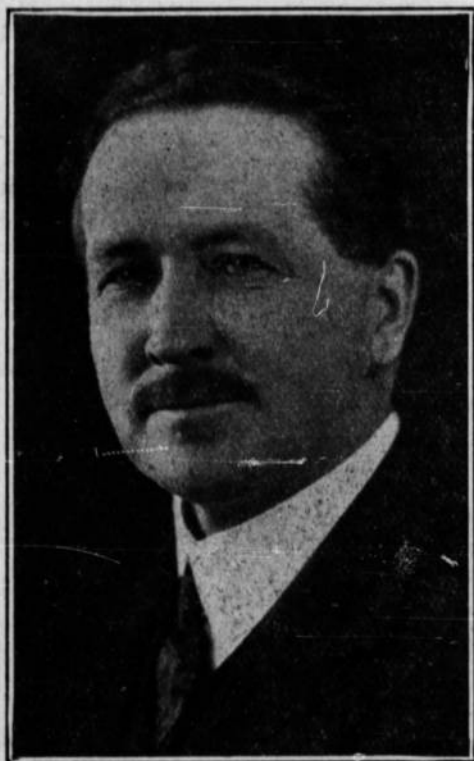
that truly reflects the price that is paid for his product in the ultimate market, the report said, and added that during the year the company had been able practically to relieve farmers who sold on "street" from the handicap formerly imposed upon them.

## Co-operation with Pool

The delegates were informed of the negotiations which had been carried on between the company and the wheat pool. In dealing with this matter, the directors reported as follows:

"The wheat pool, which was in prospect at the time of the last annual meeting, has since come into operation, and large quantities of the wheat that is now marketed by the pool are reaching it through the facilities of the company.

"Continuing toward this important



J. A. Maharg  
President Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.

undertaking our attitude of friendly co-operation, as reported to the annual meeting a year ago, and acting in full conformity with the spirit of the resolution by which that meeting 'endorsed the policy of the directors in rendering all possible assistance to the wheat pool, consistent with good business' we continued also the offer we made the pool the year before of the service of all the facilities of the company required to handle, finance, forward and deliver to the pool at the terminals the wheat contracted to be sold by it, so that from its inception the officials of the pool knew that this company, at least, was prepared to facilitate their business.

"The terms and conditions of this offer when originally offered were declared by the Saskatchewan pool committee to be fair and acceptable, and we believe they would give the pool every chance of success possible and would assure to every farmer the same price for the same grade at the same point.

## Equality in Treatment

"The essential principle of these conditions is that of your declared policy of equal treatment of all classes of shippers, having regard to the comparative costs of the services involved. As the total comparative costs to the company for the services involved in handling, financing, forwarding and delivering to the pool were found to be practically uniform, whether the wheat was handled in car load or wagon load quantities, adherence to this principle demanded that uniform charge be made for all pool wheat handled. Such a charge was therefore stated in the con-

ditions of our offer as made originally and continued this year.

"During the negotiations, which spread over a considerable period, it developed that these conditions were not in conformity with the policy of the newly-elected officials of the pool and not acceptable to them. They on their part offered an agreement providing for higher charges to some shippers than to others, a principle which obviously is contrary to the policy of the company as stated, and which we could not subscribe to. We then re-introduced a suggestion made by the pool early in the negotiations that the company could handle the pool business without a formal contract, and we intimated that with mutual good-will between the two bodies the pool wheat could be thus handled by the company in conformity with its regular business practice. Your directors, desiring to facilitate as much as possible the forwarding of the wheat to the pool, and having the purpose of setting up the utmost competition in the handling of pool wheat, consistent with good business, then offered to handle the pool wheat under the company's usual business practice, and this was concurred in by the pool and immediately put into operation.

"While we were not able to secure arrangements that comply fully with the well-known policy of non-discrimination between shippers, we held to it as closely as circumstances permitted, and in our practice we have, notwithstanding, as far as possible assured to the wagon-load shipper of pool wheat the same returns as to the car-load shipper and are giving to all farmers, whether in the pool or not, the service of the company at the same charge. The business handled under the arrangement has been very considerable, and is being carried on with satisfaction to both parties."

## Subsidiaries Consolidated

Information was contained in the report to the effect that the activities which had been formerly carried on under subsidiary companies had been consolidated in the parent organization as departments and their reserves, being their undistributed profits of previous years, had been incorporated in the consolidated balance sheet. The reserves of the subsidiary companies aggregated \$404,501.58 being the undistributed profits of previous years were shown on the balance sheet presented to the meeting, and the results of the year's operations of each of them respectively were presented to the meeting.

In outlining the activities of the various departments of the company the directors reported "after deducting the amount required to cover depreciation and other charges, there remains a net profit for the period of \$475,534.53; out of this there has been paid in the form of a cash dividend of 8 per cent. on the paid-up value of the shares, the sum of \$156,544.44. There is left a balance of \$318,990.09. The meeting dealt with the distribution of this amount, together with the \$404,501.58 being the reserve profits of the former subsidiaries.

"Saskatchewan established a new record of wheat production during the year 1923, the final figures showing it to have been 271,050,000 bushels. The company handled 48,784,977 bushels of the 1923 crop through its country elevators, and 3,097,878 bushels that was loaded over loading platforms, making a total of 51,822,855 bushels handled by it at initial points, as compared with 42,880,425 the preceding year."

During the year the company had in operation 385 elevators. A number of these were open during only a portion of the year. The average handled per elevator was 126,700 bushels. That for the season 1922-23 was 115,795 bushels. Strongfield had the largest individual



F. W. Riddell  
General Manager Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.

handling, with the admirable total of 353,200 bushels.

## Large Volume Handled

That the commission department service meets with the approval of the bulk of the patrons of the company, may be gathered from the fact that the total amount of grain which passed through it last season was 50,051,567 bushels, being 7,994,842 bushels more than that of the previous year, and including 98 per cent. of all the grain handled through the country elevator department.

The terminal elevator department also had a successful year. The quantity of grain handled was 46,924,476 bushels as compared with 24,150,011 during 1922-23. The added terminal capacity which the company has in operation because of its lease of the C.N.R. Terminal Elevator No. 3, accounts in part for this extra handling.

The company's private elevator handled, during the 1923-24 season, 11,668,253 bushels as compared with 10,553,092 bushels during 1922-23.

The export department sales through its various branches were as follows: Winnipeg, 34,704,242 bushels; New York, 12,417,390 bushels. While the Vancouver branch was opened in April very little business was done in the fiscal year.

The great total of the handlings through the company's various facilities indicates the prominence of the part which this organization played in marketing the crop of Saskatchewan.

## Publicity Department

The Publicity Department arranged exhibits at the fairs at Regina and Saskatoon, and exhibits would be made at a number of smaller fairs during the coming summer. The Co-operative News had also proven of great value to the company. Financial support had been continued to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association and the Council of Agriculture, and the directors had continued to participate in the council activities. During the past year 55 new elevators have been erected.

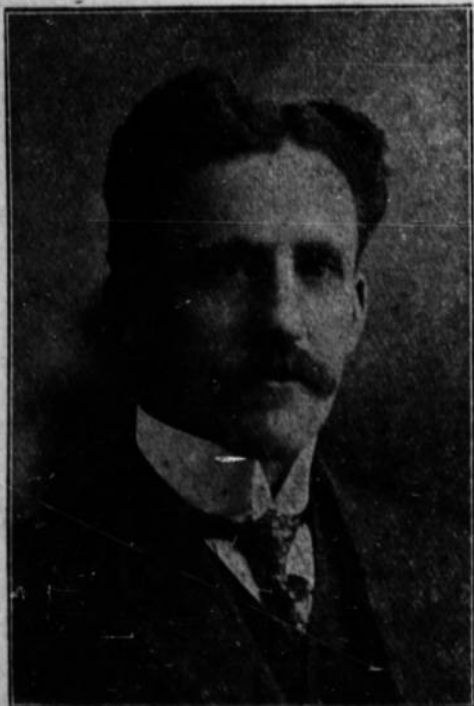
In reviewing the question of special binning charges, the directors' report showed that it was not possible to give special bin service at a cost of 1 1/2 cents per bushel without a heavy loss, and the board therefore felt that the best interests of the farmer would be served by charging a price commensurate with the actual cost.

During the past year branch offices had been opened at Saskatoon and Vancouver, to facilitate the service of the company, and the construction of a modern transfer elevator at Buffalo, New York, had been undertaken.

## Royal Grain Enquiry

Dealing with the Royal Grain Enquiry the report states: "Your directors continued to give all assistance possible

Continued on Page 16



J. B. Musselman  
Managing Director Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co.



# Three O'clock in the Morning

H. C. Grant

Assistant Professor of Rural Economics, M.A.C.

**T**HE darkest hour is just before the dawn. The trouble with too many people, both in agriculture and business, just now is, that it is three o'clock in the morning, and they think it is always going to stay dark.

As we view the present situation two common misconceptions prevent us from seeing things clearly. The first is, that the depression of the last few years was caused by conditions or evils peculiar to our own country; and the second, that the present depression is a condition of such magnitude and effect that return to normal seems impossible, because history affords no parallel case from which we may derive experience and hope.

Both misconceptions of the case give ample opportunity for apostles of discontent. Our knowledge of economics has failed to keep pace with the growth of our problems. The suddenness with which new problems arose failed to call forth the requisite leadership of the right type. Leaders who would patiently study all sides of the problem with the needs of all classes of people at heart, have been our greatest need. Leaders who were willing to ride the crest of hasty popular opinion have been our greatest handicap. What the world needs today is a steady exhibition of cool and sane criticism of economic affairs.

We have a tendency now-a-days to forget the struggles and hardships of the past. Low purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, high transportation rates and poor credit facilities have been looked upon as new diseases of our economic order. The road, which we are travelling upon, seems to stretch away in a depressing monotony of hard going on an uphill pull. Business has failed to step out with the drum beat of optimistic boosters who would have us believe there is no problem.

Although we appreciate their optimistic natures it seems poor policy to try and dope people into a belief that there is nothing wrong and thereby present a courageous front to certain inequalities of life. The worst of such a policy is that it breeds despair, destroys people's faith in their ability to help themselves, and creates a blind unrest amongst the classes which seem to be suffering the most. Practical students of economics have probed into the problems of the last ten years and have led us to believe that we are not the creatures of immutable economic laws and business cycles.

It seems hardly creditable that we should be so ignorant of world affairs as to believe that present conditions

are the result of some inherent weakness in our own country. We should realize that even the remarkable industrial expansion in the United States failed to affect relief from an agricultural depression so acute, that in 1922, 650,000 people left the farms, and 20 per cent. of those that remained were said to be insolvent. For some time we did not want to believe that it cost us slightly over a dollar to produce a bushel of wheat, but when it was made known that in the adjoining States to the south it cost about 30 cents more, we once more began to talk about the low cost of production in Western Canada.

Agriculture in the British Isles and other British Dominions alike felt the price decline. If you would know how acutely they suffered, read *The Agricultural Crises* by Enfield. Australian wool was a glut on the market, and Egyptian cotton could find no buyers. But the fact that "misery likes company," affords meagre solace to the afflicted. However, it should renew, in any wavering ones, faith in their own country.

It is from the pages of history however, that we may find definite assurance that a brighter day is to dawn. Economic life is perpetually in a state of motion, the pendulum swings first in one direction and then in the other.

The last 150 years have seen three great agricultural depressions, following three great wars. First, in the British Isles, the great panic following the discovery of steam power had hardly run its course when the Napoleonic wars suddenly turned economic disruption into chaos. Agriculture felt the brunt of the readjustment most, and in 1813, the government appointed a commission to investigate agricultural conditions. After sitting for 12 years the committee reported that there was no immediate relief for the situation. In the following years England turned from an agricultural to an industrial country.

The next period which attracts our attention has to do with the consequences of the Civil War in the United States. The deflation of war financing, the bounty of nature, coupled with improved methods of farming and faith in the increase of land values well brought a whole generation of farmers to bankruptcy. With the cessation of hostilities, the price of wheat dropped in a few months from \$3.00 to 60 cents a bushel. Corn was burnt as fuel, and

livestock was not worth feeding. Not only was there an over-production, but transportation rates were so high that the surplus products of the west could not be marketed in the east at a price satisfactory either to consumer or producer. So bitter was the struggle for existence that land which today sells for over \$200 an acre was abandoned. In fact it is common knowledge that the great farming state of Kansas has been settled five times.

It was a time of widespread unrest and agitation. Great national farmer organizations rose and fell in the pursuit of remedies for the farmers' plight. The west was in open revolt against what they termed "the big interests of the east." It is not within the scope of this study to treat of the struggles of those days, save to say that their efforts were directed along three lines: Legislation to control freight rates and monopolies; co-operation to solve their marketing problems, and education to develop the feeling that agriculture should be viewed as an important calling or business equal in dignity with the so-called professions or trades. A reliable and prominent authority states, however, that "there was no thorough-going cure excepting time, progress, and the limitation of free land."

This background should have considerable significance, for we know now that American agriculture did progress into an era of undreamed of prosperity. We should realize that periods of depression and progress have an inevitable habit of recurring, and that from now on, the advent of good times should breed sane conservatism, and the arrival of depression bring fortitude and faith. In this way lies the hope of controlling tendencies which lead to either extremes.

The present depression, following as it does the false prosperity of another great war, has been thoroughly enough discussed without going into it again. If we were to closely study present conditions in the light of our knowledge of past events we will find that similar remedial forces are asserting themselves. "Time" is already healing many of our ailments. The pendulum is swinging the other way. Economic forces which lie at the basis of a world economy are beginning to be felt. The disparity between farm purchasing power and wholesale prices has in the last six months been almost wiped away.

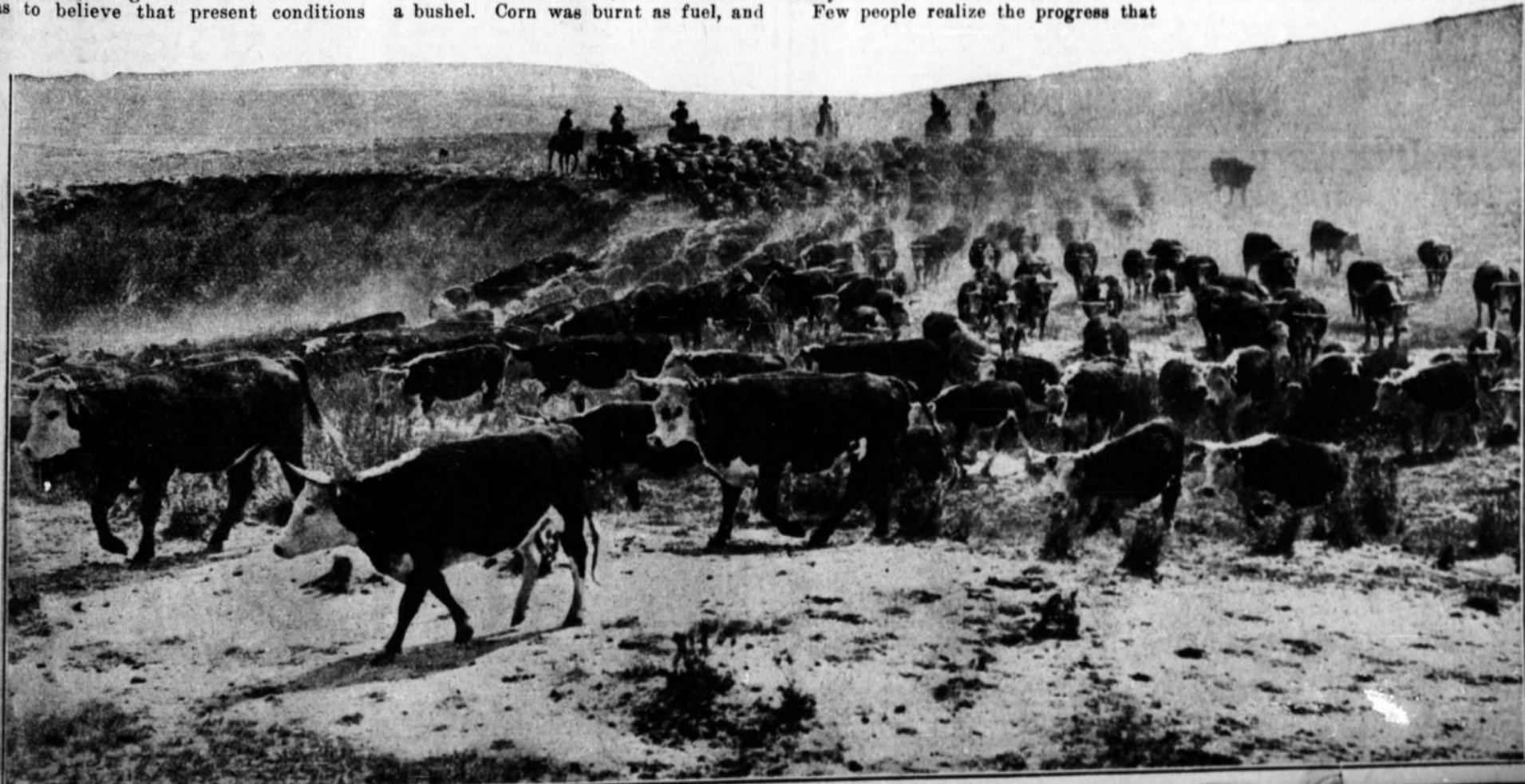
Few people realize the progress that

the western farmer is making towards getting on top of his own problems on his own farm. As an instance of this we cite the 1000 per cent. increase in the acreage sown to forage crops that has taken place in the last two years. The western farmer now realizes that he must produce for the world. He is no longer the slave of pioneer restrictions and rustic conventions. It exalts a man to be made a part of a world system, and the wholesomeness of great relations is meaning that the indolent, passive, vegetative farmer is giving place to the virile strenuous man. The farmer is making a readjustment to the new order of the day by a new thrift, by better management and by higher intelligence. In a highly competitive world of agriculture he has no alternative. The readjustment may appear slow and disappointing; it may lag in sections of the country, but the country people are changing with the demand of the world and they may yield themselves to this imperative mandate without fear.

Last, but not least, is the opening up of new markets for the products of western farms. The long haul East has been a barrier around which Western Canada has as yet found no escape. Transportation costs to world consuming centres have hindered the development of mixed farming more than anything else. But we have reason to believe that in the near future such will not be the case. The United States, like the British Isles one hundred years ago, has today definitely become an industrial nation. This means that in the next ten or fifteen years consumption of agricultural produce will have outrun production. Canada lies at her doorstep. The effect on Canadian agriculture is obvious.

The influence of "time," "progress" and the industrializing of the United States presents, if not sure evidence, at least some hope that the dawn of a new day is close at hand. In times like these there have usually been influences at work which would discount steady going remedies, and by capitalizing unrest serve to widen the breach between rural and urban people. We sometimes forget in the exercise of our rightful privilege of safeguarding class interests that no group can go further than the sanctions of public sentiment permit. First capital learned this, then labor. We may help to create public opinion but we must all bow eventually to its command. Great ideals of service, mighty impulses of brotherhood, acute sympathy with other

Continued on Page 13





# PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens  
in laying trim

*Put your hen in laying trim  
—then you have a laying hen*

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

## Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.

60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.

200 hens the 25-lb. pail

500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package



**REMEMBER**—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

**DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**

**Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice**



## Can't Freeze Poultry Fountain and Heater

Clean water—not too cold—will increase egg production enough to buy this outfit many times over. No trouble except to fill occasionally. Guaranteed not to freeze. Automatic, simple, efficient. Can be used the year round. 2 gal., \$2.85; 3 gal., \$3.15; 4 gal., \$3.50; cash with order or C.O.D. Add 10 cents to personal cheques. Money-back guarantee.

**UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY**

59 ASSUMPTION STREET, WALKERVILLE, ONT.

## Merry Christmas!

—and may you prosper during  
the coming year through your  
dealings with this Company.

**SASKATCHEWAN CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES LTD.**

HEAD OFFICE: REGINA

Birch Hills  
Cudworth  
Conquest  
Invermay  
Kelliher  
Kerobert  
Langenburg

Lanigan  
Lloydminster  
Melfort  
Melville  
Moosomin  
North Battleford  
Oxbow

Preeceville  
Radville  
Regina  
Saskatoon  
Shellbrook  
Tantallon  
Tisdale

Unity  
Wadena  
Wawota  
Weyburn  
Winnipeg  
Yorkton

## Saskatchewan's Turkey Pool

By W. Waldron, Acting Markets Commissioner, for the  
Province of Saskatchewan

A "POOL" for turkeys! In keeping with the times and with the spirit manifested by a farming population that has contracted to sell the greater percentage of its wheat yield for the present year and for the next three, through the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, the turkey raisers of the province decided this season to pool their turkeys. As a matter of fact two pools were found to be necessary, one for live birds and one for farm dressed.

The ground for these steps had already been broken by the Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, as last season 15 car lots of dressed turkeys were shipped under the direction of the branch, and an average price of 19.3 cents per pound net for No. 1 birds was received by the producers. This year a further step was taken and the department, in conjunction with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, arranged with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries to attend to the handling of the cars of live turkeys at their poultry plants, and to act as selling agents for the whole pool. An executive committee comprised of Mrs. John Holmes, of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association; A. P. McLean, general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd.; and W. Waldron, acting co-operation and markets commissioner, was appointed.

### Short Course for Graders

Running parallel as it were with organization work at country points, a three-day short course for poultry graders was held at the Parliament Buildings, Regina, on November 5, 6 and 7, when some twenty men attended. Instruction was given in the care and handling of the birds, and in killing, dressing, grading and packing by G. M. Cormie, of the Poultry Division, Ottawa; A. J. G. Maw, of the Poultry Division, College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, and A. S. Kyle, poultry promoter, for Saskatchewan. All of the men taking the course were accustomed to handling poultry, and the idea was to have men available who would be in a position to grade on a standardized basis at each country point from which cars were to be shipped. The results have proved very satisfactory and no dissimilarity in grading is noticeable in the finished cars.

The points from which car lots of live turkeys were shipped are Plenty, Kerobert, Cabri, Gull Lake (2), Drake and Guernsey, Viscount, Palmer, Vantage (2) and Central Butte. These shipments were so divided between Saskatoon and Regina, that the facilities of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries were not overtaxed at either point.

The birds, which had been checked

in and graded at the country points by representatives of the department of agriculture, were accompanied in each instance by a member from the local association. These visitors were allowed every opportunity to see their birds unloaded, killed and graded, and many expressions of appreciation at the manner in which the entire operations were carried out were heard.

### Farm Dressed Birds

Some farm women prefer to dress their birds at home while others prefer someone else to do it. Eastern houses tell us that they have a preference for farm dressed birds shipped to them in car lots and graded by the government. Other turkey raisers raise their birds and sell them alive, but too often their experience is that of the farmer who "hopes for the best, fears the worst and takes what is given him!"

Considerable care, however, must be exercised in marketing a car lot of farm dressed birds, they must be properly bled and cooled before loading up in the crate for town. The grader receives them, weighs them and issues a receipt. The birds are then packed in standard size packs which, this season, are marked "Saskatchewan Pool Turkeys," and the end of the pack is stamped as follows:

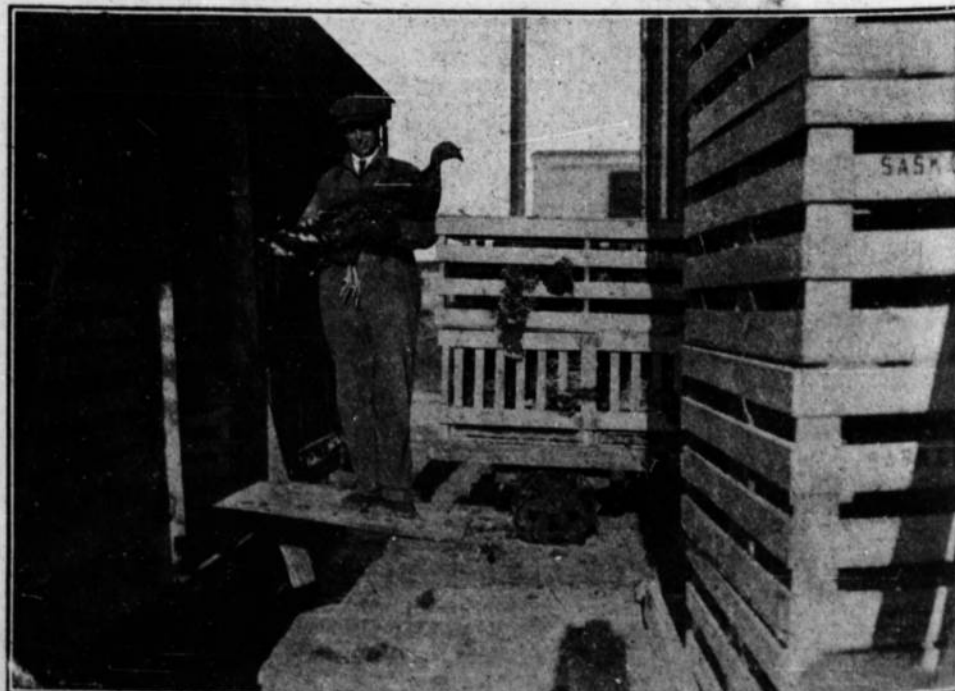
(Pack)	(No. of Birds)
10-12	8
<b>D.P. TURKEYS</b>	
<b>Young Toms</b>	
<b>No. 1's</b>	
Gross 130	Tare 20 — Nett 110

Refrigerator cars are ordered "initial icing with ten per cent. salt," and the bill of lading would carry the words "Icing at Winnipeg and Springwater," or other points depending on destination. One can afford to run no risks in shipping dressed poultry, and it is far better to spend a dollar or so on ice than it is to lose many dollars in mouldy birds.

The dressed car shipments are being made from Imperial, Penzance, Woodrow and Melaval, Creelman, Conquest and Davidson. The shipper of the birds will receive an advance of ten cents a pound on the No. 1 bird basis within five days of the day of shipment, and at several points the local association arranges with the local bank in order that they may pay the advance in cash on shipping day.

### The Market Demand

There is without doubt a scarcity of turkeys in the West this year. From authentic sources we learn that there is a decrease of 15 per cent. in the province of Quebec, a 10 per cent. decrease in Ontario, a 20 per cent. decrease in Manitoba, Saskatchewan has at least a 30 per cent. decrease, while Alberta has, it is estimated, a 25 per cent. decrease.



A "pool" turkey about to take his departure from Saskatchewan



and even P.E.I. is enquiring about turkeys. All this indicates that the festive bird will not be cheap this season. Storage stocks here and in the States are down and 30 cents a pound turkey, f.o.b. Saskatchewan shipping points, seems likely.

In fact at the time of writing two cars have already been sold at 32 cents per pound, f.o.b. shipping point, to eastern houses, and it is most gratifying to know that the same houses purchased cars of dressed birds from the same country points 12 months ago.

The following statement made a few days ago by W. A. Wilson, agricultural products representative for Canada in Great Britain, while equally applicable to other kinds of farm produce may be taken as referring to our poultry and poultry products:

"Competition in the markets on this side is exceedingly keen, and the many exporting countries all seem to be considering ways and means for increasing production, improving the quality and bettering their market facilities. What is being done by competition in general cannot very well be overlooked by any one exporting country in particular. The bulk of the offerings and their quality will dominate the market standards and requirements and price differential will become more and more a factor based entirely on quality."

These words should be borne in mind by every farmer and poultry raiser in the West. Saskatchewan pool turkeys will probably find their way to the States, and a consignment may go to Great Britain, and it is well to bear in mind that keen competition exists outside the boundaries of our own province, and that it is outside those boundaries the bulk of our product is marketed.

One might add in conclusion that several more cars could have been shipped had the turkey raisers realized sufficiently early in the season that organization was necessary. Another point that is worth remembering for next year is the advisability of central assembling stations for live birds, and these would be for the convenience of districts that cannot make up car lots. Letters have reached the Department of Agriculture, from a large number of turkey raisers who wished to sell their birds through the pool, but were not within reach of a car-lot station. This is a step that could well be provided for next year. And a final point is raised by the local association which, after two years' experience in shipping a car lot of farm dressed birds, desires to break away and sell next year's car lot independently!



G. E. Moss's exhibit of honey at the Souris Horticultural Show. Mr. Moss took one first, three seconds and one third

## 1924 with Manitoba Beekeepers

*Unusual season responsible for light yields, except where sweet clover was available—By J. T. Floyd*

THE summer of 1924 will not soon be forgotten by the beekeepers of Western Canada, in fact the West was not alone in this respect as the crop all over the continent was described as very patchy. Cool, dry weather with occasional light frost caused the failure of the nectar flow in many localities. This was particularly noticeable in the district around Winnipeg, and northward between the lakes, where the sow thistle crop was a failure. Near Matlock, there were great fields of fireweed that blossomed and faded without yielding enough honey to supply winter stores.

F. W. Vickers, of Middlechurch, near Winnipeg, a veteran enthusiast, writes: "I have not known so poor a crop in my fifty years' experience."

From Winnipeg, east to the Ontario line, the crop was very light, except around Dugald and Oakbank, where good crops were reported from sweet clover. Alfalfa, the crop that the Trappists have always banked on for their surplus, fell down in 1924, and did not give more than half a crop. In almost every locality where sweet clover was grown, the crop was wonderfully good considering the amount of cool weather that kept the bees in their hives sometimes until nearly midday.

Sweet clover has gained rapidly in favor in late years and from Portage la Prairie west to Saskatchewan, the bee population has been increasing by leaps and bounds, and it was from this country, as well as Southern Manitoba, from a point about 20 miles south of Winnipeg to the U.S. boundary, that the bulk of the crop was secured.

The number of beekeepers on the mailing list increased from 1,200 to 1,800, and the traffic in bees assumed large proportions.

### Honey Crop Report

The annual report on the honey crop is based on the first two hundred reports received in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the Extension Service of the Agricultural College. This showed 54 who reported no crop at all. This cut down the average per hive very heavily. Based on these returns, the spring count of hives stands at 15,489, and the fall count 22,113; the total honey crop 1,302,678, or less than half of last year's crop.

Some of the stories of individuals make interesting reading, and shows the difference in locality yields. W. L. Pink, had 120 colonies yarded near Point Douglas, in Winnipeg city. These had been made up from packages, and in the first week in July were near the starvation point. Realizing that something must be done quickly, he made a trip down the river to a

point six miles east of Morris, where there were large fields of sweet clover, about 300 acres in all stages of growth, and no bees in the locality. He at once secured a location and moved his entire outfit on the following day. He reports a busy fall with 17,000 pounds of surplus honey of A 1 quality, and abundant stores for winter. Beekeepers in the locality from which he moved were forced to feed sugar for winter with no crop. Continuing south from this point, the apiary at St. Joseph's Orphanage reports the best crop in the province—21,000 pounds from 108 colonies.

G. E. Bissonette, at St. Jean, wintered his bees in first class condition; in early May, the hives were full of bees, but little surplus was secured until August and 18,000 pounds from 100 colonies was secured in spite of backward weather conditions.

G. H. Ball, Dominion City, states "The best crop I have ever had." That is all that need be said by a man of his experience.

Working West from Winnipeg, the Boys' Industrial School, at Portage la Prairie, reports 3,060 pounds from 19 colonies. Apiaries have been established at a number of our government institutions, and Mr. Newman, who is in charge at the training school, has proven that bees can be made a very profitable line.

Around Carman and Roland, the reports are good wherever the sweet clover crops were reasonably near to the apiary.

Buckwheat was reported as something of a nuisance this past season, yielding just enough of nectar to give the honey a muddy appearance. However, from the farmers' standpoint the buckwheat proved very disappointing, as light frosts put the most of it out of business before the seed matured. Unlike the buckwheat honey crop of the East, that generally comes late in the season, whatever buckwheat honey was secured this year, came off with the first extracting.

Speaking in a general way, we hear of little discouragement, and although the winter death rate will undoubtedly be high in localities where the crop has been light, it will probably be more than made up by the purchase of package bees next spring.

Government work during the season consisted mostly of inspection for disease, and the holding of a few field days.

The year 1924, is noted as one in which the laws concerning this work were revised and amended. Acting on the appeal sent out from the convention of Manitoba Beekeepers, held in January, with the backing of some of the other provinces, the Dominion



One way in which to advertise if you live on a well-travelled road

## Is Your horse worth 10¢?

That is all this little book costs, but it will save you hours of worry and hundreds of dollars. If you own livestock, send without delay for the new Fleming's Vestpocket Veterinary Adviser. Enlarged to 128 pages and 54 illustrations. Crammed full of information on the ailments of horses and cattle and how to treat them. Easy to understand. Gives simple home treatments. Explains how to tell your horse's age by its teeth—how to treat Garget, etc., etc. No livestock owner can afford to be without it.

Just send ten cents to cover cost of wrapping and postage and the Adviser will be mailed to you immediately. Don't delay—write today.

Published by  
FLEMING BROTHERS  
418 Wellington St. West - Toronto

**RAISE ALFALFA IN PECOS VALLEY, NEW MEXICO**  
A money-maker, whether sold as hay or fed to dairy cows. Alfalfa is a safe crop, on rich irrigated lands around thriving communities of Carlsbad, Artesia and Roswell, near Santa Fe Railway; four to five cuttings yearly. Land reasonably priced; very favorable terms; tracts offered have been inspected and approved as to value and quality by local Chambers of Commerce. Some farms are improved with buildings. Ample and certain water supply for irrigation; long growing seasons, short and mild winters; congenial neighbors, good roads, up-to-date city and country schools. Cotton also a very successful crop; many farms last year obtained from \$100 to \$150 per acre gross. Fruits and vegetables also do well. Write for full particulars.—C. L. SEAGRAVES, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 987 Railway Exchange, CHICAGO, ILL.

## "Red End" HOG TROUGHS

Galvanized and Wrought Iron  
Strong, Durable, Low Priced.  
Send for Leaflet and Prices.  
The Metallic Roofing Co.  
Limited 405-W  
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg

## Free Gland Extracts Start Hens Laying

Almost unbelievable results in egg production follow the use of a new preparation that combines pure poultry vitamins with ovarian gland extracts. Amazing increases in the egg yield start in just a few days, and hens and pullets keep on laying as never before thought possible. The gland extracts act directly on the ovaries, or egg-laying organs, rebuilding and revitalizing them so they can produce eggs to full capacity. The vitamins supply those mysterious yet necessary food elements that are lacking in the food at this time of the year. Government experiment stations report that hens properly fed vitamins lay 300 eggs against 60 for the average hen. Just think of it! Five times as many eggs. Also says, "Pullets start laying at an average age of 139 days." These essential vitamins and gland extracts can now be had in convenient form in Vita-Gland Tablets. All you need to do to get two to five times as many eggs is to crush these tablets in the drinking water. Then watch the eggs roll in. Old hens take on new life. Pullets start laying weeks earlier.

### How to Get Yours Free

Simply send your name and address to the Alexander Vita-Gland Laboratories, 27 Bohan Bldg., Toronto, Ont. They will promptly send you two big regular \$1.25 boxes of Vita-Gland Tablets. Give the postman only \$1.25 and the few cents postage, when the package arrives, or if handier enclose \$1.25 and they will be sent postpaid. Your neighbors will be so amazed at the eggs you are getting that they will gladly take the extra box off your hands at what you paid for both. Furthermore, if results are not satisfactory, just say so any time within 30 days, and back comes your money. Eggs are high and going higher. You can get them when prices are highest and profits biggest. Take advantage of this special guaranteed offer today.

## A Useful Gift FREE



Enjoy the satisfaction of possessing a real good knife.

The knife shown above is Sheffield stamped, a sufficient guarantee of its quality. It is a sturdy, well-made article, having two high-quality steel blades, a stag-horn handle, with nickel bolsters at the head end, and steel-lined. A general purpose knife, not too heavy to carry in your Sunday clothes, hence it makes a useful gift for man or boy.

To anyone who will send us a subscription (not their own) to The Guide, either new or renewal, at our regular rate of \$2.00 for three years, we will send this knife Free and Postpaid. Renewals will be extended from date of present expiry.

This is a bargain offer. The knife is a valuable one, and the supply is limited, so don't delay but act today and send the subscription to:

**The Grain Growers' Guide**  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



## Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

**NOTICE** LANDS AND MINERALS—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY  
Offers for sale approximately 8,000,000 acres of DESIRABLE AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA  
Various parcels may be leased for HAY and GRAZING purposes for a three-year period, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for COAL MINING AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERAL LEASES actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to LAND COMMISSIONER, HUDSON'S BAY CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

## STAYS CAUGHT

### GIBBS TRAPS

Kill and hold every animal. "Wring-off" impossible. At dealers, or sent postpaid, 75c each or \$4.50 doz. Send for catalog describing also new "Gibbs Dope Trap" for larger animals.  
W. A. GIBBS & SON  
Dept. CH13 Toronto, Canada

## LUMBER

Direct from Mill to Consumer.  
13 Years' Honest Dealings.  
Write for delivered prices or send us your bills for quotation

CONSUMERS LUMBER CO. LTD.  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

government passed an order-in-council, prohibiting the importation of bees into Canada on combs. The local government also passed legislation requiring the annual registry of all beekeepers. These regulations assist greatly in the fight against American Foul Brood, which is and is likely to remain a great menace to the industry for a few years until some system of control can be worked out.

The past year will make all beekeepers in this province, boosters for sweet clover. In other years, nature has supplied nectar in such abundance that it was not considered necessary to plant anything for the bees, but the past season has proven conclusively that in a very cool season, sweet clover is the most dependable of all our honey producers, and a few acres conveniently near to the apiary will supplement the natural flora and ensure a crop in years when the other plants fail.

### The Market

The demand for honey has been good with most of the crop disposed of on this date, December 1.

The prices have been fairly uniform, around 15c wholesale to 20c retail.

The competition from Eastern producers has not been as serious as other years, owing to shortage of the crop in the other provinces. There are still some ton lots available, but the market will likely be bare before another crop comes on.

The quality of this year's production was far superior to that of other years, all of which helps to build up the confidence of the dealers.

A co-operative marketing scheme was outlined, but because of the uncertainty regarding a crop it did not get beyond the first stages of organization.

In spite of the discouraging season, the number of applications for the short course at the Agricultural College, to be held in January, 1925, are more than double that of last year when 46 were registered. Prof. A. V. Mittoner is in charge of this course and will be pleased to give information to any desiring it.



The apiary of J. H. Otto, Rosetie, Man.

## Hog Raising

II.—Co-operation

By A. McLeod

THE only way in which we can capture a fair share of the British bacon market or for that matter any other market that is catered to by co-operators is to meet the co-operators on their own ground. In the game of competition versus co-operation in breeding, raising, fattening, curing and marketing hogs, co-operation wins every time. I am making that statement baldly and dogmatically because I am basing it on results not on any theory as to which is best. In any event we do not need to labor the point here because, whether co-operation in practice generally lays over competition or not, the hard cold fact we are up against is that we, working on a competitive basis are losing to the Danes and others working on a co-operative basis. If anyone has a scheme whereby the Canadian hog raisers operating individually can beat the Dane or any one else operating communally, now is the time to trot it out. If we work the pig business co-operatively we will hold the British market as against the Dane. In a word, our natural conditions are better than he Danes' and we simply are bound to succeed if we employ his methods.

The first thing in co-operation is the co-operative spirit, and our pig raisers must school themselves into that spirit. That is the subjective part of the matter, the difficult part, and I will deal with that later. Here I want to take up the matter of co-operation objectively.

The first step is to form pig lodges or circles, or associations, or unions, or combinations of pig raisers by any name, on a co-operative basis—that is on the basis that the pig men are all to work together for the common good, and that the individual good is to take second place. I see some of my readers smile a credulous smile as much as to say "it can't be done." Perhaps not—I am not saying it will. What I am saying is that the only way we can succeed, not in beating the Dane, but in holding our own with him, is to get together, altruistically, that is, every one for the bunch. If we can't or won't co-operate then we are done for.

Kipling has put the thing very succinctly, that the strength of the wolf is the pack, and the strength of the pack is the wolf. The circle unit may be a municipality, a number of townships or a union of school districts, of which the last is the best, because the whole thing goes back to the school. There should be from 100 to 300 pigmen in a unit, and they should agree together to co-operate, that is, to work together, in the hog business. Here is a simple form of application for membership in the circle:

### Morden Pig Circle

I hereby apply for membership in this circle. I undertake to co-operate with the other members of the circle in the pig business and to buy, and sell pigs only from or to or through the circle, except with its concurrence in writing in advance in each other transaction, and I undertake to feed and sell, or kill for sale, at least 25

hogs per calendar year. Membership fee \$1.00 enclosed.

### Pig Raiser.

A presiding officer is needed, a secretary and a committee. The secretary should not be paid a salary, but if there is no member financially able to give the time to the work, a hired man should be paid to do his farm work. The proper person to be secretary is the school teacher or his wife. And every rural school teacher should be an active member of the circle.

The less red tape there is the better; the organization should function in the hearts of the members rather than on paper. There should be an annual meeting to clear up the year's business. There should be no jobs—not one in the circle—but that does not mean that a drover preferably a member, is not to be paid a commission on handling hogs. The objective of the circle should be to have the members learn pig, think pig, talk pig, live pig, and work pig. A schoolhouse is the proper meeting place and every schoolhouse in the circle district should have a pig meeting regularly once a year, once a month, or once a week, and the young people should be there specially to sing pig, play pig and dance pig—in a word to grow up in the pig atmosphere and in the spirit of the pig business.

Some of my readers will be holding their nose by this time. "Young folks talking pig, thinking pig and actually having a social or a dance with the pig as the motif—it is impossible!" say they. Perhaps it is, perhaps our youth are too nice to have the humble pig as a centre of social life. Perhaps. Then there is nothing more to be said. The continentals are doing it, and that is why we are not in the running with them in the pig business. Any one who is too nice for the pig business can raise peacocks or be a counter hopper or go into some other game that is nice.

The end of the pig lodge is to induce co-operative efficiency in all the pig men in pig raising, feeding and selling. Efficient pig farming will pay even at the present unsatisfactory prices. Feeding pigs on rape, sow thistle, corn fodder, mangels, mixed peas, oats and barley, whey and skim-milk is profitable today.

The prime aim is to develop co-operation—there shouldn't be a smell of competition allowed from beginning to end of the pig lodges. There should be pig fairs but no prizes and no firsts, seconds or thirds. Pigs and hogs and pig products of all kinds should be shown and ticketed red, white, blue and yellow, according to their quality, but there should be no competition, absolutely none. At every pig fair, there should be a funeral procession of the scrawniest pig that can be found in the district, it should be publicly crucified and coffined and buried, and a slab erected over the grave, with an inscription like this: "Here lies Poor Old Competition—Co-operation killed him."

But the pig lodges are only a preliminary canter. As soon as the pig raisers have developed reasonable efficiency in the pig business, comes the second stage,

# Annual Meeting of Bank of Montreal

## The Business Situation

The 107th annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was marked by interesting addresses by Sir Vincent Meredith, president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager.

The president declared that he was satisfied "that a gradual improvement in the trade situation is occurring. Statistical returns support this view, and while there is irregularity in the movement, in the main the trend is upward." After pointing out the gratifying growth of a favorable balance of trade, the president declared that he regarded this increase in Canada's foreign trade credit as "an augury of a not distant improvement in domestic business."

The president concluded his address with the following expression of confidence:

"My last word is a word of confidence and encouragement. The interests of your Bank are more closely bound up with those of Canada than ever before, and unless Canada prospers, the bank cannot expect the prosperity it should enjoy. I believe Canada will prosper. It offers inducements to immigrants vastly superior to those of other countries which are at present endeavoring to attract citizens. It stands third amongst the countries of the world in natural resources.

"Yet cardinal virtues must be practiced, and I would again stress the necessity for hard work and economy, so often preached and seldom put into practice, and the need for immigration. Given these three things, I look forward with the utmost confidence to Canada's future."

### Much to Be Thankful For

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager, in his address to the shareholders, said, in part:

"First and foremost I would say that there must be an end to the present apathy about public affairs. In my opinion, those who will not go to the trouble to register their vote in municipal, provincial and federal affairs should be penalized in some form for their indifference.

"We all know that apart from the cost and effects of the war Canada's troubles are the accumulated result of what may be termed in mild and temperate language, imprudence in affairs.

"Good government is a hard problem in any country. No government can move faster in these matters than public opinion will permit, and upon the people lies the responsibility of voting for economy.

"We, in Canada, have much to be thankful for. If this were a poor country our case would be a bad one, but we have riches in our forests, our fields, our fisheries, and in our minerals, also in our mighty water powers, and in the industry and ambition of our people.

"If Canada were a private business enterprise the situation would present no great difficulty, for we are solvent, with wealth vastly in excess of our liabilities; and a way would be found by following the obvious course of cutting down our overhead, and, like a sane, capable and industrious people, putting our house in order."—Advt.

## Just a Suggestion

Many people would appreciate the gift of a magazine such as The Guide more than any one thing you could give them. Not only does it provide pleasant and profitable reading, but each of the 52 issues are a reminder of the kindness and spirit of goodwill which prompted the gift. Such a present will be unique and you will make no mistake in choosing The Guide for this purpose.



the establishment of the bacon factory. A bacon factory can be successfully established by the union of pig lodges containing from 1,000 to 2,000 pig men. A run of 20,000 to 50,000 pigs per year will supply the raw material for a factory. The capital requirements are not great, \$10,000 to \$20,000 being sufficient. It will not take more than one pig per member to establish a pig curing factory. For this purpose a regular co-operative association should be formed. A school teacher as manager and accountant and a bacon curer with one or two young members as helpers will be able to carry on a factory to begin with, but this will be increased to two teachers, one as manager and another as bookkeeper and a curer, and as many hands as may be necessary according to the number of hogs available.

The factory should make connection with the British market at once, at first selling through a commission agent on the ground, but as soon as possible sending a school teacher across the water to act as sales agent for a number of factories. When this stage is reached, the trick is turned. There is a market for any and every kind of edible bacon in Britain—it is merely a matter of price—first quality bacon brings high prices and poorer qualities bring much lower prices. But bacon that is fit to eat can be sold at some price. The co-operative factory may not be profitable at first, indeed it may be more unprofitable than selling to scalpers as at the present time, but it will become very profitable as the product improves in quality.

Now this co-operative pig organization is very simple on paper, and it is just as simple in fact as on paper if . . . Yes there is an "if"—if the pig farmers will co-operate. May I tell a little story here. I am a lawyer, but I was raised on a farm, and I have always farmed—mostly long distance farming. Prior to 1912, I was farming at Morden, Manitoba, with the farm five miles from town. Among other things I was raising pigs, Yorks crossed on Berks, and selling them at three to five cents per pound. And bacon was selling at 25 cents. I felt kind of foolish, selling pork at five cents and buying it back at 25 cents. I tried to

interest my neighboring farmers in pork curing, but they were indifferent. So I set to work to cure my own bacon and hams. My wife who had been brought up on a farm, worked out the bacon cure process theoretically, I had an old retainer who worked it out in practice and I bossed the job. Say! it worked from the start. I got the bacon handled in a local store and it sold like hot cakes. I could not supply the local demand, and I got over 10 cents for my pork. I make no pretence of being a bacon man, but I can go to Battleford or Okotoks or Minnedosa, and make a good living raising and curing my own pork. More than that I personally know 100 farmers who are curing their own pork and doing it admirably and profitably.

The crux of the whole thing is co-operation. I have been 42 years in the West, and I have seen many attempts at co-operation, but I have never seen a bunch of Anglo-Saxon farmers co-operate yet—not once. The whole pig business of the prairie country comes back to this one word and idea—co-operation. We cannot have co-operation without learning it and there is only one place we can learn it. We cannot learn it in a farmhouse, or a pigpen, or a community hall, or any other place but one, and that is a schoolhouse. That is another story.

### Three O'clock in the Morning

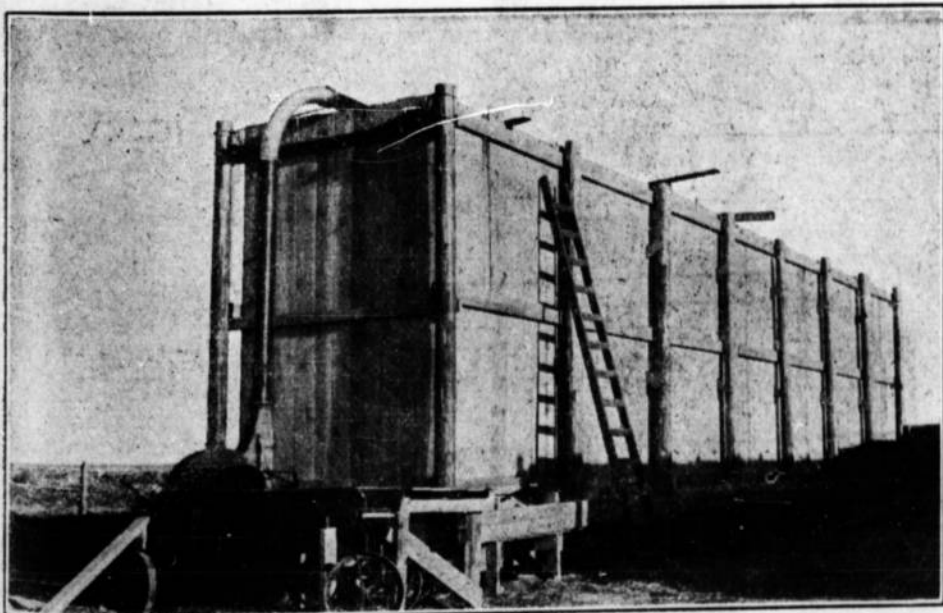
Continued from Page 9

lives, high conception of the common good, should motivate group organization if the dawn of a new day is to find a cloudless sky.

If we can lose some of our desire for legislation as a cure-all, but rather seek to appreciate the real nature of the case, if farmers' organizations can influence government by united action for legislative commitment, but avoid the whirlpool of politics, if the farmers' co-operatives can employ management equal to that of their business competitors, if we can learn to act "on the basis of light rather than heat," then we should be able to say with the poet:

"That we'll see the mornin' light—  
That the very darkest night  
Can't hide heaven from our sight—  
Here's Hopin'!"

## Cattle Feeding Plant



Through the kindness of G. H. Hutton, we are able to publish the above photo of the feed hoppers which are used on the C.P.R. feeding plants in Alberta.

The hopper holds enough roughage for 75 head of cattle for one month. It is filled with a mixture of oat bundles and alfalfa hay, cut fine and blown in with a feed-cutter driven by a Fordson tractor. All the labor that is required after that is to have the attendant visit it once a day with a pitch fork to make sure that it is running freely. When chop is fed in conjunction with the roughage, the team drives alongside and the grain is thrown into the trough on top of whatever roughage happens to be in at the time. Mr. Hutton states that there was less than a ton wasted at each plant last winter.

Speaking of the results of feeding last year, which was generally regarded as a bad year for that sort of enterprise, Mr. Hutton says that their feeding plants made a little money, slightly less than a dollar per head. The real advantage, however, is that steer feeding furnished a market for the abundance of alfalfa which the irrigation farmers had on their hands. The cattle which were put into the feed lots on the C.P.R. farms a year ago cost \$12,400. When they went on to the market in the spring of 1924, their value had been increased to \$26,700. In figuring profits, \$700 were allowed for investment in stock and equipment. The C.P.R. will have 17 of these plants in operation in the coming winter.

**47**  
**YEARS**  
of  
**Service**

**4**  
**MILLION**  
**DeLaval**  
**Separators**  
**Sold**

De Laval Separators have done more than any other factor to change dairying from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Laval have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

### Improved De Laval Separator

is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

### Trade Allowance

Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval.

Sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval agent or write to the nearest De Laval office.

Send for  
**FREE**  
catalogs



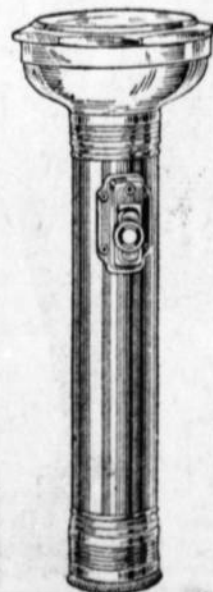
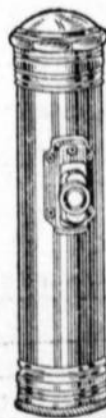
Ask Your  
De Laval Agent  
for a  
Demonstration

See and Try the **NEW**  
**DeLaval**

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY LTD., Dept. 31.3  
Montreal, Peterboro, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver  
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milkster ☐  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Town \_\_\_\_\_ Prov. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_

## A Christmas Suggestion

—Eveready Flashlights



You can select an Eveready that will especially suit Dad, Mother, Brother or Sister from among the twenty-two styles of Evereadys. They are priced as low as you can buy any satisfactory gift and better still, will be put to practical use whenever a safe, convenient, portable light is needed.

Electrical, hardware, drug, sporting goods and auto supply stores sell Evereadys.

CANADIAN NATIONAL CARBON CO. LTD.  
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

**EVEREADY**  
**FLASHLIGHTS**  
**& BATTERIES**  
—they last longer



# De Forest-Crosley Value

DeForest audions improve the tone and volume of a good set.

Ask any owner of a DeForest-Crosley Radiophone if he secured good value for his money. Ask him if he knows of any set selling for less than double the price that will equal the results he is getting. Ask him what his upkeep cost is. Then check up with any other sets you know and you'll find that DeForest-Crosley Radiophones represent the greatest dollar for dollar value on the radio market today.

*Here's a Radiophone for Every Home*

Six New Models—\$22.00 to \$450.00

5N



**MAIL COUPON—NOW**

DEFOREST RADIO CORPORATION LIMITED, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Please send me, free of charge, full particulars of your New Radiophones.

I am interested in purchasing a complete set costing about.....

Name.....

Address.....

Town..... "Y"

Province.....



**FRESHMAN MASTERPIECE**—5-Tube Radio Set. Price \$85  
Delivered.....  
Complete with 5 tubes, storage battery, headset, aerial, etc., \$150. Brings in music and voice from long distance on the loud speaker. Dealers wanted.  
Loud Speakers: \$13, \$25 and \$35  
SUN ELECTRICAL CO. LTD., REGINA, SASK.

## SPARTA LOUD SPEAKER

LEADS the world for volume and purity of tone.

Brings in distant stations loud and clear—an achievement in scientific engineering—nearest perfection at lowest price.  
Made by Fuller's United Electric Works, London, England.

Fuller 'Block' Batteries  
Special Radio Battery

There's a 'Block' for your set.  
At leading dealers.  
If your dealer cannot supply, mail money order direct to  
**SPARLING-MARKLE LTD.**  
Dept. A, 276 SMITH ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.



## Radio Coils and Condensers

*A further study of very important parts of a receiving set*

*By W. B. Cartmel, Radio Engineer*

**M**OST people who have studied electricity have learned about dynamos and motors as used in present day electrical engineering, and people generally are fairly familiar with the fact that the electric current with which we are supplied for house lighting is furnished by means of a cylindrical mass of iron wound with insulated copper wire (called an armature), revolving between the poles of a powerful electromagnet. Dynamos and motors in use at the present time are all of this type or are some modification of it.

In radio we are dealing with a widely different technique where the results that we produce either in a radio receiving set or in a radio transmitting set are produced almost entirely by means of the phenomena described in the previous article. For this reason it may not be out of place to make a further study of the action of a coil and a condenser. Before taking up this action in explaining a radio receiving set, suppose we first consider what happens when a condenser is connected to an electric battery such as, for instance, an ordinary dry cell.

### When Connected With Battery

Electrons rush from the zinc terminal of the battery to one of the plates of the condenser, and free electrons existing within the other plate of the condenser rush into the carbon block or positive terminal of the battery, giving to the condenser the full charge that the condenser will take from this dry cell. To fix our ideas let us suppose that the condenser is an ordinary 23-

of No. 22 gauge cotton-covered wire, wound around a 2½-inch tube. In this case the condenser will not charge up instantaneously because of the retarding effect due to the ether whirl set up within the coil as the electricity flows through these windings. Due to this ether whirl electricity continues to flow through the windings of the coil after the condenser is fully charged, so that the condenser takes a charge greater than its normal charge, with the result that there is a rush of current backwards, and so it goes backwards and forwards giving us the vibrations as shown in Figure 2, in which we see how the current after oscillating back and forth, gradually dies out.

Now a condenser of the kind that we have been speaking of has a variable capacity depending on how far the plates are turned in. If the movable plates are completely turned within the fixed plates, the condenser is at its greatest capacity, technically known as .0005 microfarads. This capacity in connection with the coil that we have just described, will give us vibrations at the rate of 500,000 per second. By turning the knob of the variable condenser and leaving it with the movable plates entirely outside the fixed plates, the condenser would have its minimum value, which is in the neighborhood of .0002 microfarads, in which case if we were to disconnect the battery and then connect it up again, vibrations at the rate of more than a million-and-a-half per second would be set up. Instead of increasing the rapidity of vibration by

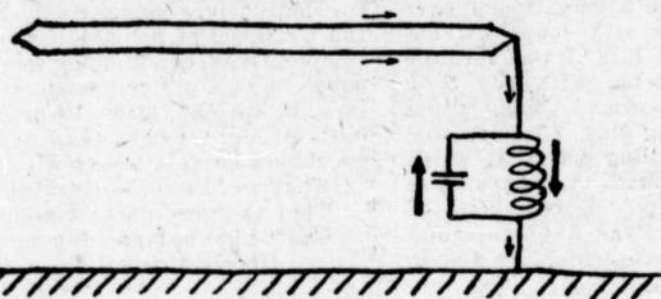


FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

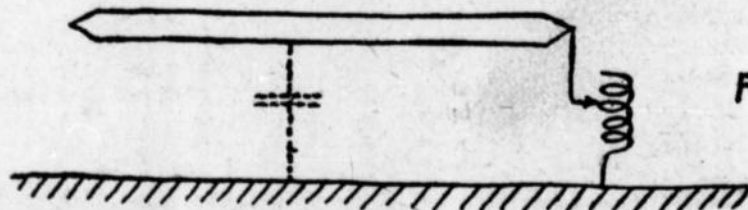


FIG. 4.



FIG. 5

*W.B. Cartmel*

plate variable condenser, such as is used in a radio set. Suppose, for instance, that we connect the zinc terminal of the battery to the rotary plates and the carbon terminal to the fixed plates. Enough electrons will flow from the zinc plate to the rotary plates of the condenser and charge the condenser as completely as this battery will charge it, and a corresponding number of electrons will flow from the fixed plates to the carbon terminal. In this way the condenser becomes fully charged instantaneously. Now let us connect into the circuit, say, 60 turns

decreasing the capacity of the condenser we could have decreased the number of turns on the coil which would have given us the same result. Thus by halving the number of turns on the coil we would approximately double the number of vibrations per second. On the other hand, if we increase the number of turns on the coil leaving the condenser fixed, we decrease the rapidity of vibration. This shows us how we tune a radio set. We either change the capacity of a variable condenser or change the number of turns on a coil by means of a tap switch, or a slider.

If you want a longer lasting battery for less money, ask your dealer for a



**RELIABLE  
RADIO "B"  
BATTERY**

THE DOMINION BATTERY  
CO. LTD.  
Mill and Trinity Streets  
TORONTO





## Santa Claus all the Year Round!

The dear old man hasn't a finer gift in his pack than a

## MARCONIPHONE

radioreceiver because it is the one gift that carries the happy spirit of Christmas all through the year.

Every Marconiphone is a Santa Claus in itself bestowing on the family circle every night the choicest gifts of the world's best entertainers.

Every Marconi dealer has several models and will gladly install the set you select.

Write any address below for illustrated booklet "R.K."

Distributors for Manitoba.  
Great West Electric Co. Ltd.  
Winnipeg.

Distributors for Alberta.  
Bruce Robinson Distributors Ltd.  
Calgary.

Distributors for Saskatchewan.  
Independent Electric Co. Ltd.  
Regina.

## R-A-D-I-O

A post card or letter will bring you our 36-page illustrated Xmas catalog No. 13. It shows our latest sets.

Stromberg-Carlson 5-Tube Neutrodyne and  
Westinghouse Radiola Sets

PRICES FROM  
\$45 up to \$530

Midland Radio Company Ltd.  
BOX 9 REGINA, SASK.

## The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

Twenty-six Branches in Saskatchewan  
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

## "HEADLIGHT"

## COAL

STEAM OR DOMESTIC USE  
A Coal for Every Purpose and Purpose  
Positively No Bone or Shale  
WRITE US FOR PRICE AND TERMS  
TOPFIELD COAL CO. LTD.  
TOPFIELD, ALTA.

EARN \$25 WEEKLY SPARE TIME.  
writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copy-right book free. PRESS SYNDICATE, 1941.  
St. Louis, Mo.

Sometimes, however, we use a variometer instead of a coil, with a tap switch or with a slider, the variometer consisting of two coils, one of which may be turned inside the other one so that the two coils act together to a greater or less degree. If the inner coil is turned so that its windings are in the same direction as those of the outer coil, they both act together in setting up a whirlpool or eddy in the ether, while if the inner windings are turned right around so that the eddy which it tends to produce in the ether, opposes the eddy which the fixed coil tends to set up in the ether, the resultant effect is similar to what would be obtained with a smaller coil, and by turning the inner coil so that its axis makes different angles with the axis of the large coil we may make the variometer equivalent either to a small coil or a large one, depending on the angle through which we turn the knob of the variometer.

Tuning a radio set then consists in changing either the capacity of a variable condenser or the number of turns in a coil, thus making a combination that will produce electrical vibrations of different frequencies. As already explained, vibrations of 1,000,000 per second correspond to a 300-metre wavelength, 500,000 per second correspond to a 600-metre wavelength, and so on.

While it is easy to set up these high-frequency oscillations or vibrations, it is not so easy to set up low frequency ones, which is one reason why these oscillation circuits, as they are called, have not been better understood.

### Pool Essay Competition

The directors of the Manitoba Wheat Pool have announced an essay competition, open to all boys and girls living on farms in Manitoba. The subject of the essay is: Why Every Farmer Should Join the Wheat Pool. The prizes are divided into two classes as follows:

For boys and girls in or above Grade 9, first prize, \$7.00; second prize, \$5.00; third prize, \$3.00.

For boys and girls up to and including Grade 8, first prize, \$6.00; second prize, \$4.00; third prize, \$2.00.

The essays have not to be over 500 words in length, and neatness will be considered in making the awards. The competition closes on January 10, 1925, on which date all essays must be in the head office of the wheat pool, and it is limited to the province of Manitoba.

The directors have put on this competition with the idea of getting the younger generation growing up on the farms to give some attention to co-operation as the means of improving life on the farm, and especially to that form of it which concerns marketing of farm produce by pooling, of which the wheat pool is the outstanding example. On account of the great interest which is being taken in the operation of the wheat pool, the directors expect a large number of essays from the boys and girls in the rural schools of the province.

### Canada's Population

Canada's population has increased nearly half-a-million since the last census was taken in 1921. Estimates made by the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, and just published, show increases in every province except Prince Edward Island, where there has been a decline of 900. There has also been a fall of 600 in the population of the Yukon.

Estimates for the various provinces and territories, compared with the census of 1921, follow:

	1924 estimate.	1921 census.
P.E.I. ....	87,700	88,615
Nova Scotia .....	533,000	523,837
New Brunswick .....	399,400	387,876
Quebec .....	2,480,000	2,361,199
Ontario .....	3,062,000	2,933,662
Manitoba .....	647,000	610,118
Saskatchewan .....	815,000	757,510
Alberta .....	637,000	588,454
British Columbia .....	553,000	524,582
Yukon .....	3,550	4,157
N.W. Territories .....	8,490	7,988

Canada's total population for 1924 is estimated at 9,226,740. The population in 1921 as taken by census was 8,788,483. There is, therefore, an estimated increase of 438,257.



A Gift that  
Increases  
in Value

Presentation  
Covers are  
provided for  
Christmas  
Gift Books.

### WHAT DID YOU GIVE LAST CHRISTMAS?

Toys for the kiddies—most of them broken by now. "Something useful" for the grown-ups—now worn out or forgotten. Cash to your employees—appreciated but soon spent. Other presents—hurriedly bought and perhaps ill-chosen. Are they remembered now?

Suppose this year you give them each a Bank Book containing an initial deposit, and urge them to add to it regularly. Could anything be more suitable?

Add "Royal Bank Pass Books" to your list of Christmas Gifts.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

G452

### RAW FURS

**FREE** Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information.  
Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—28 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices.  
Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market.  
Write to-day—address as below.

**John Hallam Limited**  
557 HALLAM BUILDING,  
TORONTO

## Do Your Own Tanning

Let us give you this useful book. It describes in a practical manner, *How to tan harness or moccasin leather and How to make horse, cow or sheep robes.*

### TRAPPING, TANNING AND TAXIDERMY

Two of our readers valued this book at \$100, another said it was quite equal to a book he paid \$15 for three years ago.

#### You can obtain this book Free for a small favor

It is a very useful book yet it is so interesting that a child of ten would read every word of it, and, further than this, the information is authentic, since the author has spent his life trapping all over North America, and is an expert taxidermist.

The section on Tanning, which those who have used this book consider the most valuable, contains both long and short processes of preparing leather. The instructions are simple and no details are left out. The tools and devices, and even some of the operations are illustrated with the author's own diagrams. Whether you want to remove wool from a sheep-skin, make moccasins out of deer skin, or gloves from calf, lamb, dog or cat skins, the information is all there.

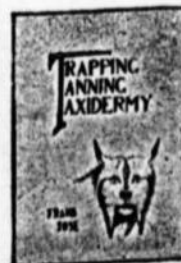
The sections on trapping and taxidermy are just as complete, and many will find the information in these two sections just as valuable as that contained in the tanning section.

It is a 128-page book, in a tough paper cover, and we will send it to you FREE and POSTPAID for one subscription (not your own) to The Guide, either new or renewal, at our regular prices of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years.

Trapping, Tanning and Taxidermy is in good demand. This is the time of the year to make use of it. It is an easy matter to get the necessary subscription, and since there are not many copies of this book left we advise prompt action.

Send the subscription to:

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**





### Ends Stubborn Coughs in a Hurry

For Real Effectiveness, This Old  
Home-Made Remedy Has No Equal.  
Easily and Cheaply Prepared.

You'll never know how quickly a bad cough can be conquered, until you try this famous old home-made remedy. Anyone who has coughed all day and all night, will say that the immediate relief given is almost like magic. It takes but a moment to prepare and really there is nothing better for coughs.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, put 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, this mixture saves about two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, and gives you a more positive, effective remedy. It keeps perfectly, and tastes pleasant—children like it.

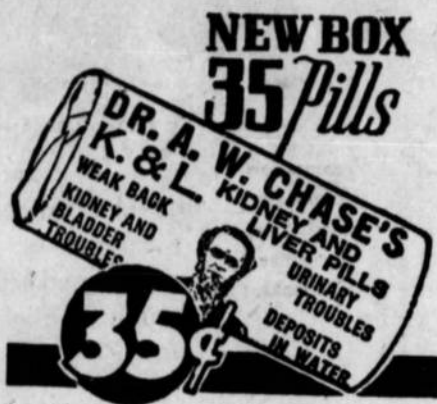
You can feel this take hold instantly, soothing and healing the membranes in all the air passages. It promptly loosens a dry, tight cough, and soon you will notice the phlegm thin out, and then disappear altogether. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and it is also splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness, and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, the most reliable remedy for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

## "Was Freed of Gall Stones And Persistent Backache"

Mr. Alexander Bradley, R.R. No. 1, Carp, Ont., writes:



"I suffered from gall stones, and commenced taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I feel safe in saying that these pills completely overcame the trouble, as it is some years since I was afflicted in this way, and I have not suffered from gall stones or even backache since. I have also found Dr. Chase's Nerve Food excellent for heart trouble and shortness of breath."

### Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

35 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

When writing to advertisers please mention *The Guide*

# The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Over \$2,000,000 in Assets

## An Open Letter to Our Members

### A FARMER'S COMPANY FOR FARMERS

Organized and Operated by Farmers for the Benefit of Farmers

December 3, 1924.

On account of the exceedingly active opposition that we are receiving from the Board companies and on account of many false and misleading statements made about our company we want to let you know the result of our assessment as we have found it up to the present date.

In discussing the assessment of 33-1/3% of the note we want our members to realize that the cost of insurance with us for the past three years has only been \$1.51-2/3 per hundred dollars on any ordinary farm risk. Those of your neighbors who insured three years ago in a Board Company paid \$2.00 per hundred for the same protection, as the reduction in their rate to \$1.50 did not come into effect till the Spring of 1922.

In the last issue of the Board Companies pamphlet "Insurance" they stated that we had advised our policyholders that "Our Assessment will in future be 33-1/3% per annum," an absolutely untrue statement, as we have every reason to believe we will be able to carry on with a much lower assessment in future.

In making our assessment our directors did so anticipating the possibility of a smaller percentage of collections and a continuation or increase in our losses during the threshing season. On both of these counts our fears have been groundless. Not only have our collections exceeded our expectations but for the past two months our losses have been about half what they were for the same period earlier in the year and we find ourselves more than \$100,000 better off this year on December 1, than on the same date in 1923, and this in spite of the fact that we have already paid more than \$120,000 in losses over our total for 1923, and if our present loss ratio continues no heavy assessment will be needed. With a total assessment levy of less than \$750,000 we have received within 70 days of sending out our notices over \$500,000 in cash. Those who are disposed to cavil at the security which we hold in farmers' notes can ponder over this.

Remember that no Board Company gives as broad a covering as we do. All the advantages they are now offering through their agents as special attractions and only to be obtained from them are in our policy.

We insure up to 75% of the actual cash value and pay losses on the same basis—partial loss on buildings are paid for in full—draught animals are paid for anywhere while doing farm work, all household contents are covered under one item except musical instruments, which are insured separately, stacks of grain are insured within 75 feet of buildings, automobiles and tractors are insured while stored without extra charge. All these are part of our regular policy, and in addition, we allow free permits for gasoline lamps and stoves, for which the Board makes a special charge. We also give free prairie fire protection in Manitoba, and at half the board charge in the other provinces.

Remember also that no protection is given you by the Stock Companies until you have paid the full premium in advance, while we give immediate protection for an average period of seven months before asking for payment and then in the Fall and only one-third each year.

No risk is incurred by any member of a Mutual Company beyond the amount of the premium note and for those who prefer to pay in advance our cash rate is only \$1.25 with the same reduction as given by Board Companies for buildings having lightning rods and for dwellings having all chimneys from the foundation. Those who insure on the cash basis are of course free from any further payments during the life of the Policy.

Schools and churches can and should be insured in Mutual Companies for there is no legal or moral reason why they should not be, notwithstanding the oft quoted opinion of some attorney from Texas whose view has for some years been a part of the Board Companies propaganda and which has no more bearing on Canadian Insurance than the views of an attorney in Reno, Nevada, would have on our Divorce Law.

In conclusion we wish to thank our members for their continued support, and for their very prompt response to our assessment notice and to warn them against allowing themselves to be stampeded by misrepresentations concerning Mutual Insurance made by irresponsible or unscrupulous agents of Board Companies.

## The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

## Sask. Co-operative Annual

Continued from Page 8

to the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission. Evidence was submitted by several of your officials on a number of matters including the grain exchange commission rule, the hybrid ticket, street prices, mixing, etc., and recommendations were made in the interests of the farmers, which it is hoped will be of assistance to the commission in making its report. Some of the most interesting and important points brought out in the evidence before this commission were dealt with from time to time in the Co-operative News.

"Owing to information which had been secured regarding conditions at the port of Vancouver as they affect the interests of the wheat grower, we submitted before the commission during its sessions there, a recommendation relating to the operation and control of terminal elevators built by the use of government funds. We are pleased to state that the interim report issued by the commission is in agreement with the recommendations.

### Manitoba Futures Tax

"Your directors are pleased to report that the tax imposed by the Manitoba government on future trading on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange has been declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court of Canada. When the government of Manitoba first announced its intention of imposing this tax, your executive committee made formal protest to it, on the ground that the tax was unfair, and an imposition upon producers in other prairie provinces, which Manitoba had no right to tax. Your directors will continue to endeavor to protect the interests of the producers of Saskatchewan in this connection."

### Field Service Department

Referring to the newly instituted field service department the report continues: "Probably never before in its history has so much misrepresentation, misinformation and falsehood been spread abroad, regarding the business and policies of the company as during the past year, in an effort to arouse suspicion and prejudice in the minds of the shareholders, so as to weaken the essential unity of the company. Probably no other company of similarly extensive enterprise has so long operated without a service more or less of the character of a field service, and it appeared to us that the lack on the part of this company of such a service with all the facilities it would afford to keep the shareholders informed, was being taken advantage of to the detriment of the company.

"It is the duty of directors of any company while dealing fairly with all to direct its policy and business in the interest of the company and to safeguard its interests to the full extent of their ability. Therefore, as it has become apparent that in the interest of the company vigorous action was needed to offset the adverse propaganda to which it was being subjected, we authorized the general manager to proceed accordingly. Of the means employed to this end the most effective is that of the field service department, a full report of the establishment of which as well as of its purpose and method of operation was sent to each local of the company some time ago.

"We are pleased to state that only friendly commendation of this service has been received from the many shareholders who are in accord with the purpose for which it was instituted. The department has fully justified itself, and we are convinced that but for its effective work the business of the company in some districts would this season have had to suffer the effects of the propaganda above referred to."

The number of shares allotted prior to April 1, last, and not including the 1924 organization is 88,527. The amount paid on these at \$7.50 per share by all the shareholders combined is \$663,952.50. Share dividends have been declared and provided for that will add \$1,652,003 and bring the paid-up value of the shares to \$2,315,955.50. The report is signed by the directors, J. A. Maharg, J. B. Musselman, Thos. Sales, W. C. Mills, A. G. Hawkes, H. C. Fleming, A. McClelland, R. M. Johnson, W. J. Orchard.



# The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

## What Has Happened so Far

Hamilton Spence, a young professor from Ontario, arrived at the cottage of Dr. Farr, situated on an island off the West coast, near Vancouver. He came for a rest and the opportunity to study Indians. He found that the Doctor was a half-demented old rogue who had taken a month's board in advance, but had no intention of keeping Spence as a boarding guest as he had promised by letter. Other members of the Farr household were: Li Ho, the Chinese cook, and the Doctor's daughter, Desire. Spence had a seizure of sciatica and was forced to remain as an invalid in the cottage. Desire puzzled and interested him. Spence saw that there was little love between this very matter-of-fact but charming girl and her father. Questioned as to why she did not leave surroundings that were so unsuited to her, she told Spence that she had tried to leave more than once, but the old Doctor had always made it impossible for her to hold any business position. Speaking of her early life and its unhappiness, Desire said: "When I was younger we lived in towns, I used to wander off by myself down the main streets and gaze in the windows. I never went into any of the stores. The things I wanted were inside, and for sale, but I could not buy them. I was just a window-gazer. That's what I am still. Life is for sale somewhere, but I cannot buy it." When the time came for Spence to leave he proposed marriage to Desire on the grounds that he wanted a home of his own and Desire wanted to get away from the dreadful old Doctor. Knowing Desire's deep distaste for marriage he explained that the arrangement was simple and would work wonderfully well; he would secure a capable secretary and a wife to look after his home, and Desire would be able to live in happy surroundings, they both agreeing to leave love out of the counting altogether.

## CHAPTER XI

BEING a delayed letter from Dr. John Rogers to his friend and patient, Benis Hamilton Spence. Dear Idiot: I knew you would get it—and you got it. Perhaps after this you will learn to treat your sciatic nerve with proper respect. But there is a worse complaint than sciatica. It lasts longer. Certain symptoms of it are indicated in the things which your letter leaves unsaid. Beans, old thing, you alarm me.

Now here is a sporting offer. If you'll drop it and come home at once I'll promise never to tell Aunt Caroline. Come the moment you can put foot to the ground. And, until then, I recommend strict seclusion and no nursing. Nursing might well be fatal. Stiek to Li Ho. He is your only chance.

Your Aunt Caroline sends her love. (I told her I was writing you directions for further treatment). She feels the deprivation of your letters keenly. She can't see why the writing of a nice, chatty letter to one's only living aunt should prove an undue drain upon nervous energy. Life has taught her not to expect consideration from relatives, but it does seem hard that her only sister's boy should treat her as if she were the scarlet fever. To allow himself to be ordered away from home for a rest cure was certainly less than courteous. To anyone not understanding the situation it would almost imply that his home was not restful. And after all the trouble she had taken even to the extent of strained relations with those Macfarland people who own a rooster. If the slight had been aimed entirely at herself she could have taken it silently, but when it included the three or four charming girls whom she had asked to visit (one at a time) for the purpose of providing pleasant company, she felt obliged to protest. Although protest she knew, was useless. All this, however, she could have borne. The thing that she could scarcely forgive was the slight offered to his native town by a departure three days before the set date, thereby turning his "going away" tea into a "gone away"—an action considered by all (invited) Bainbridge as a personal insult.

Pause here for breath. To continue. Your Aunt Caroline does not believe in rest cures anyway. She thinks poultices are much more effective. It stands to reason that if a thing is in, it ought, to come out. Rest cures are just laziness. But, thank goodness, she never expected anything from the Spence family but laziness. And she had told her sister so before she married into it.

Allow an hour here for ancestral his-

tory with appropriate comment and another hour for a brief review of your own conduct from youth up and we come within measurable distance of a few words by me. I took up the point of the four or five nice girls who had been invited to visit. I put the whole thing down to shock and pointed out that patience is required. A return to physical normality, I said, would doubtless bring with it a reviving interest in the sex. It was indeed very fortunate, I told her, that you were, at present, indifferent. Any question of selecting a life partner in your present nervous state would be most dangerous. Your power of judgment, I pointed out, was temporarily jarred and out of gear. You might marry anybody. The only safe, the only humane way, was to give you time to recover yourself.

"Power of judgment!" said Aunt Caroline. "Do you mean to tell me that my sister's son is in danger of becoming an idiot?"

I said not exactly an idiot. Yet your strong disinclination toward marriage could certainly be traced to a shocked condition of the nerves. Certain fixed ideas—

"Fixed ideas!" said your aunt. She has a particularly annoying habit of repeating one's words. "Benis has always had fixed ideas—though when he was young," she added with satisfaction, "I knew how to unfix them. If this absurd rest cure can do anything to cure chronic stubbornness, I've nothing to say. Why, even his father was easier to manage."

"Benis," I said, "considers himself very like his father."

"Does he?" retorted your dear aunt with withering scorn. "He is just as much like his father as a lemon is like a lobster."

This ended our conversation. But the effect of it is still with me. Last night I dreamed of lemons and today I prescribed lobster for a man with acute dyspepsia. I tell you what, you old shirker, it's up to you to come home and bear your own aunt. I'm through.

Bones.

P.S.—The office nurse has been changed since you left. I have now Miss Watkins returned from overseas. I think you knew her—name of Mary? Very good looking—almost her only fault.

P.P.S.—What you say about your pleasant old gentleman with the umbrella sounds very much like masked epilepsy. Ought to be under treatment. I should say dangerous.

S.O.S.—Aunt Caroline has just 'phoned to know whether all letter-writing is barred or if not, wouldn't it be helpful if you were to drop a line to a few of your young friends? For herself she expects nothing, but she does think, etc., etc., etc.!

Come back!

B.

## CHAPTER XII

Comprising a lengthy letter from Benis Spence to John Rogers, M.D.

Dear and Venerable Bones: Your Fatherly letter came too late. What was going to happen has happened. But I will be honest and admit that its earlier arrival would have made no difference. Calm yourself with the thought that our fates are written upon our foreheads. I have been able to read mine for some little time now. For there are some things which are impossible and leaving Desire here was one of them.

I call her "Desire" to you because it is what you will be calling her soon. Strange, how that small fact seems to place her! Fancy my marrying some one whom you would naturally call "Mrs. Spence"? There are such people. All Aunt Caroline's young friends are like that. You would say "I have looked forward to meeting you, Mrs. Spence," and she would giggle and say, "Oh, Dr. Rogers, I have heard my husband speak of you so often!" But Desire will say, "So this is John." And then she will look at you with that detached yet interested look and you

# Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Insist on BAYER TABLETS OF ASPIRIN

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for



Colds	Headache
Pain	Neuralgia
Toothache	Lumbago
Neuritis	Rheumatism

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetic-acidester of Salicylicacid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

LET US GIVE YOU A

## Weather Prophet

Read Offer Below

A dependable scientifically - constructed instrument

Unique but Useful

Tested by a Winnipeg Research Bureau for accuracy, and found to FORETELL WEATHER 8 to 24 hours in advance.

Plan your Work and Pleasure by it

Makes an Ideal

Christmas Gift



Boxed for shipping and can be re-addressed to a friend if you wish.

**DESCRIPTION**—The figures of Hans and Gretel and the Witch are set on a swivel platform, under which is a dial. The old Witch appears when bad weather approaches and Hans and Gretel when the sun is going to shine. It is painted in colors, and is even more ornamental than it looks. Hundreds of subscribers have obtained this unique barometer and would not be without one now. We are getting a number of orders every day for it, so, to avoid disappointment, we suggest prompt action.

How to Obtain It

Simply send one subscription to The Guide (not your own), either new or renewal, at our regular price of \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, or \$3.00 for five years, and we will send you the Weather Prophet Free and Postpaid.

Kill Two Birds With One Stone

Why not present a friend with a one, three or five-year subscription to The Guide? You could not make a more valuable or practical present, and you could either give the Weather Prophet to another friend or keep it yourself.

Cut out this advertisement as a reminder. When you are through with it pass it on to a friend who might like to obtain a Weather Prophet. Send the subscription to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



will find yourself saying "Desire" before you think of it. You see, she belongs.

But before I bring you up to date with regard to recent events, I had better tell you a few facts about my more remote past. I refer to Mary. I have already told you that I found a past necessary. At that time I hoped that something fairly abstract would do. But Desire does not like abstractions. She likes to "know where she is." So I had to tell her about Mary. I'll tell you, too, before I forget details and for heaven's sake get them right! You never can tell when your knowledge may be needed. In the first place there is the name. I'm rather proud of that. I had to choose it at a moment's notice and I did not hesitate. Desire herself says it is a lovely name. And so safe—amn't I right in the impression that every second girl in Bainbridge and

elsewhere is called Mary? Mary, my Mary, might be anybody.

There, then, are the main facts. I have had (pre-war) a serious attachment. It was an affection tragically misplaced. She did not love me. She loved another. She may, or may not, have married him. (It would have been better to have had the marriage certain, but I didn't see it in time.) I will never care for another woman. Her name was Mary. Please tabulate this romance where you can put your hand on it. I may need your help at any time. As a doctor your aid would be invaluable should it become necessary for Mary to decess.

And now to leave romance for reality. Your long and lucid discourse on masked epilepsy was most helpful. It was almost as informing as Li Ho's diagnosis of "moon-devil." Both have the merit of leaving the enquirer with

an open mind. However—let's get on. If you have had my later letters you will know that circumstances indicated an elopement. But the more I thought of eloping, the more I disliked the idea. My father was not a man who would have eloped. And, in spite of Aunt Caroline's lobsters and lemons, I am very like my father. "That I have stolen away this old man's daughter—" Somehow it seemed very Othelloish. I decided to simply tell Dr. Farr, calmly and reasonably, that Desire and I had decided to marry. I did tell him. I was calm and reasonable. But he wasn't.

There is a bit of sound tactics which says, "Never let the enemy surprise you." But how is one to keep him from doing it if he insists? The surer you are that the enemy is going to do a certain thing, the more surprised you are when he doesn't. Now I felt sure

that when Dr. Farr heard the news he would have a fit. I expected him to use language and even his umbrella. But nothing of this kind happened. He simply sat there like a slightly faded and vague old gentleman and said "So?"—just like that.

I assured him, as delicately as possible that it was so.

Then, without warning, he began to weep. John, it was horrible! I can't describe it. You would have to see his blurred old face and depthless eyes before you could understand. Tears are healthy, normal things. They were never meant for faces like his. I must have said something, in a kind of horror, for he got up suddenly and trotted off into the woods, without as much as a whisper.

It looked like an easy victory. But I knew it wasn't. I admit that I felt rather sorry we had not eloped. Li Ho made me still sorrier.

"Not much good, you make honorable Boss cly," said Li Ho. "Gettie mad heap better."

I felt that, as usual, Li Ho was right. And, just here, let me interpose that I am quite sure Li Ho can speak perfectly good English if he wishes. He certainly understands it. I have tried to puzzle him often by measured and academic speech and never yet has he missed the faintest shade of meaning. So I did not waste time with Pigeon English. I told him the facts briefly.

"Me no likee," said Li Ho.

"You don't have to," said I.

Li Ho explained that it was not the contemplated marriage which received his disapproval but the circumstances surrounding it. "Me muchy glad Missy get malled," said he. "Ladies so do, velly nice! When you depart to go?"

"Tomorrow," I said. Since we had given up the elopement it seemed more dignified to wait and depart by daylight.

Li Ho shook his head.

"You no wait tomolla," said he, "You go tonight. You go click."

"We can't go too quickly to suit me," I said. "It is for Miss Desire to decide."

"Me tell Missy," he said and hurried away.

Somehow, Li Ho always knows where to find Desire. She vanishes from my ken often, but never from his. He must have found her quickly this time for she came at once. She looked troubled.

"Li Ho says we had better go tonight," she said.

"Can you be ready?"

"Yes. It isn't that. It's just that it would seem more—more sensible by daylight. But Li Ho says you have told father, and that father was—upset. He said something about tonight being the full moon. But I can't see why that should matter. Do you?"

"Only that it will be easy to cross the Inlet."

"It can't be that. Li Ho can take the 'Tillieum' over on the darkest night. It has something to do with father. He seems to think that the full moon affects him. And it's true that he often goes off on the mountain about that time. But I can't see why that should hurry us."

I did not see it either. And yet I felt that I should like to hurry.

"We certainly will not go unless you wish," I began. But Li Ho interrupted me in his colorless way.

"Allee same go this eveling," he said blandly. "No take 'Tillieum' tomolla. Velly busy tomolla. Velly busy next day. Velly busy all week."

"Look here," I said, "you'll do exactly what your mistress tells you."

His celestial impudence was making me hot. But Desire stopped me. "It's no use," she explained. "I have really no authority. And he means what he says. We must go tonight or wait indefinitely."

I was eager to be gone. But it went against the grain to be hustled off by a Chinaman. Perhaps my face showed as much, for Desire went on. "You needn't feel like that about it. He doesn't intend to be impudent. He probably thinks he has a very real reason for getting us away. And Li Ho's reasons are liable to be good ones. We had better go."

The rest of the day was uneventful,

The best  
Tobacco  
for the  
pipe

Ogden's  
CUT PLUG

OGDEN'S LIVERPOOL

## Canada's Pioneer Mothers and The Canadian Pacific

IN the development of this nation the pioneer Canadian woman has taken her full partnership share of the burdens of pioneer life with her husband. She has been the centre of the family with sons and daughters moving in their various orbits about the mother star.

Her life has been that of a Spartan woman in peace and war. Probably having left a home of comfort, she cheerfully faced the problems of home building under pioneer conditions.

To her—the Canadian mother in the new and remote sections of this country—the coming of the Canadian Pacific was a blessing. For by bringing the world's goods and facilities to her door, the railway set her free from the exhausting, if picturesque, isolation and

loneliness. It lightened the duties of maintaining a home with resources limited largely to what the land itself would give her. The isolation and loneliness of the pioneer women of Canada were banished when the builders of the Canadian Pacific flung the line from coast to coast.

The Canadian Pacific, as it contributes to the welfare of the home, is a co-worker with the Canadian pioneer woman in her work of home building.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A Servant of Every Home in Canada





Warm the liniment and bathe the throat and chest. For cold in the head inhale Minard's.

Minard's gives quick relief. Always keep it handy. 47



### Head Noises and Deafness

Frequently go together. Some people only suffer from Head Noises.

#### LEONARD EAR OIL

relieves both Deafness and Head Noises. Just rub it back of the ears, insert in nostrils and follow directions of Dr. J. B. Bergeson for "Care of Hearing," enclosed in each package. Leonard Ear Oil is for sale everywhere.

Interesting descriptive folder sent upon request  
A.O. Leonard, Inc., 70 5th Ave., New York



### Free Book About Cancer

The Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, has published a booklet which gives interesting facts about the cause of Cancer, also tells what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the management of any case. Write for it today, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement

### FREE TO Pile Sufferers

Don't Be Out—Until You Try This New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Discomfort or Loss of Time. Simply Chew Up a Pleasant-Tasting Tablet Occasionally and Rid Yourself of Piles.

### LET ME PROVE THIS FREE

My internal method for the treatment and permanent relief of piles is the correct one. Thousands upon thousands of grateful letters testify to this, and I want you to try this method at my expense.

No matter whether your case is of long standing or recent development, whether it is chronic or acute, whether it is occasional or permanent, you should send for this free trial treatment.

No matter where you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with piles, my method will relieve you promptly.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of ointments, salves and other local applications have failed.

I want you to realize that my method of treating piles is the one most dependable treatment.

This liberal offer of free treatment is too important for you to neglect a single day. Write now. Send no money. Simply mail the coupon, but do this now, TODAY.

### Free Pile Remedy

E. R. PAGE,  
395C Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.  
Please send free trial of your method to:

save for the incident of Sami. I think I told you about Sami, didn't I? A kind of brown familiar who follows Desire about. He is a baby Indian, as much a part of the mountain as the leaping squirrels and not nearly so tame. He is the one thing here that I think Desire is sorry to leave. And for this reason I hoped he wouldn't appear before we were gone. I had done all my packing—easy enough since I had scarcely unpacked—and I could hear Desire moving about doing hers. The place seemed particularly peaceful. I could have felt almost sorry to leave my cool, bare room with its tree-stump for a table and all the forest just outside. But as I sat there by the window there came upon me, for the second time that day, a mounting hurry to be gone. There was nothing to account for it, but I distinctly felt an inward "Hurry! Hurry!" So propelling was it that only the knowledge that the "Tillicum" would not float until high tide kept me from finding Desire and begging her to come away at once. I did go so far as to wander restlessly down into the garden where she had gone to feed the chickens. Perhaps I would have gone farther and mentioned my misgivings but just then Sami came and I forgot all about them. I don't believe I have ever seen any child so frightened as that little Indian! He simply fell through the bushes behind the chicken house and shot, like a small, brown catapult, into Desire's arms. His round face was actually grey with fear. And he huddled in her big apron shivering, for all the world like some terrified animal.

Naturally the first thing to do was to get the thing that had frightened him. An axe seemed a likely weapon, so, picking it up, I slid into the bushes at the point where Sami had come out of them.

Perfect serenity was there! The afternoon light lay golden on the moss above the fallen trees. No hidden scurrying in the underbrush told of wild, wood things hastening to safety from some half-sensed danger. No broken branches or trampled earth told of any past or present struggle. There was no trace of any fearsome creature having passed along that peaceful trail.

I searched thoroughly and found nothing. On my way back to the clearing I met Li Ho.

"Find anything, Li Ho?" I asked, eagerly.

The Celestial grinned.

"Find honorable self," said he. "Missy she send. Miss heap scared along of you."

"Nonsense!" I said. "I can take care of myself. Even if it had been a bear, I had an axe."

"Bear!" said Li Ho. And then he laughed. Did you ever hear a Chinaman laugh? I never had. Not this Chinaman anyway. It was so startling that I forgot what I was saying. Next moment I could have sworn that he had not laughed at all.

We found Sami, much comforted, sitting upon Desire's lap, a thing he could seldom be induced to do. At our entrance he began to shiver again but soon quieted. Desire had tried questioning but it was of no use. He either couldn't, or wouldn't say anything about what had frightened him. Desire was inclined to think that he did not know. But I was not so sure. It's a fairly well established fact that children simply can't speak of certain terrors. And the more frightened they are the more powerful is the inhibition. In any case it was useless to question Sami so we fed him instead and presently he went to sleep.

I suppose we all forgot about him. I know I did. One doesn't elope every day. And it was never Sami's way to insist upon his presence as ordinary children do. Li Ho departed to tinker with the "Tillicum" and afterwards returned to give us a late supper. Desire kept out of my way. One might almost have thought that she was shy—if so, a most perplexing development. For why should she feel shy? It wasn't as if we had not put the whole affair on a perfectly business basis. Perhaps there is some elemental magic in names, so that, to a woman, the very word "marriage" has power to provoke certain nervous reactions?

However that may be, even Desire forgot Sami. We left the house just as the clearing began to grow brighter with light from the still hidden moon, and we were halfway down to the boat landing before anyone thought of him. Oddly enough it was I who remembered.

"Sami!" I exclaimed, with a little throb of nameless fear. "We have forgotten Sami."

Desire, I thought, looked surprised and somewhat vexed at her oversight. But displayed no trace of the consternation which had suddenly fallen on me.

"He is all right," she said. "He will sleep till morning unless his mother comes for him."

"Where you leave um?" asked Li Ho briefly. He had already set down the bag he was carrying.

"In my own bed."

"Me go get!" said Li Ho.

But I had not waited. I had started to "go get" myself. The sense of breathless hurry was on me again. I did not pause to argue that the child was perfectly safe. I forgot that I had ever been lame. Perhaps that sciatic nerve is only mortal mind anyway. When I came out into the clearing the cottage was turning silver in the first rays of the full moon. Very peaceful and secure it looked. And yet I hurried!

I made no noise. To myself I explained this by a desire not to waken the youngster. No use frightening him. I stole, as quietly as one of his own ancestors, to the foot of the stairs. The door of Desire's room was open. I could see a moonlit bar across the dark landing.

I think I went straight up that stair. I hope so. You know that one of my worst nervous troubles has been a dread that I might fail in some emergency? I dread a sort of nerve paralysis. . . . But I got up the stair. The fear that seemed to push me back wasn't personal, or physical—one might call it psychic fear, only that the word explains nothing. . . . I looked in at the open door. There seemed to be nothing there but the moonlight. The room must have been almost as bare as my own. But over on the far side, beyond the zone of the window, was the dim whiteness of a bed. I could see nothing clearly—but the fear was there. I dragged, actually dragged, my feet across the floor—my sight growing clearer, until at last—I saw!

I think I shouted, but it was so like a nightmare that I may not have made a sound. . . . The dragging weight must have left my feet as I sprang forward . . . but it is all confused! And the whole thing lasted only a minute.

In that minute I had seen what I would have sworn was not human. Even while I knew it for the little old man with the umbrella, I had no sense of its humanness. Something bent above the bed—the old man's face was there, the thin figure, the white hair, and yet it seemed the wildest absurdity to call the fury who wore them by any human name.

The eyes looked at me—eyes without depth or meaning—eyes like bits of blue steel reflecting the light of Tophet—incarnate evil, blazing, peering . . .

I caught a glimpse of long, thin hands, like claws, around the folded umbrella, a flash of something bright at the ferrule. . . . and then the picture dissolved like an image passing from a dimly lighted screen. Before I could skirt the bed, whatever had been upon the other side of it had melted into the darkness beyond the moon. I bent over the bed. Sami was there—Sami, rolled shapelessly in the concealing bedclothes, his round face hidden in the pillow, his black hair just a blot of darkness on the white. . . . It might have been Desire lying there!

I found the door through which the thing had slipped. But it was useless to try to follow. There was no one in the house nor in the moonlit clearing. And Desire and Li Ho were waiting on the trail. I picked up the still sleeping child and blundered down to them.

It seemed incredible to hear Desire laugh.

"Good gracious!" she said. "You're carrying him upside down."

She had had no hint of danger. But with Li Ho it was different. He fell

## DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

### BE COMFORTABLE—

Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.



BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 358B, State St., Marshall, Mich.

## Learn Auto Mechanics

In the largest practical Auto School. Covers one acre—full of equipments. You learn with tools—not books.

Send for large folder and information

Hanson Auto and Tractor School  
FARGO, N. DAK.



## A Young Canadian Worthy of the Name

"The men who made Canada did more than hew a wilderness into a great land of unlimited opportunity; they bequeathed to us a heritage of dauntlessness and achievement. We have in us the blood of conquerors—of men who won mightily. That blood is either stagnant—sadly deteriorated—or it flows vigorously and impels one to strive toward better things."

"Joe here is one of the strivers. During his spare time he learned all he could of such special knowledge as we require and use in this business. Now he knows just the things he must know to hold down the position to which I have promoted him. I'm telling you this because there are other good positions here for men who know. Boys, it's up to you. You've only to fit yourselves for those positions and they are yours."

Joe's success was gained through vocational training acquired from the International Correspondence Schools. How about yourself? An I. C. S. Course—there are 300— is easy to learn. Let us tell you all about this wonderful method. Just mark the coupon and mail it, to Montreal today.

TEAR OUT HERE  
INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS CANADIAN, LIMITED  
Department 1992 Montreal, Canada

Without cost or obligation, please send me full information about the subject before which I have marked "X" in the list below:

- | BUSINESS TRAINING DEPARTMENT                       |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Management       | <input type="checkbox"/> French                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Management     | <input type="checkbox"/> Salesmanship           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Organization    | <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Management        | <input type="checkbox"/> Better Letters         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banking & Banking Law     | <input type="checkbox"/> Foreign Trade          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accountancy               | <input type="checkbox"/> Show Card Lettering    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nicholson Cost Acct'g     | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenography & Typing   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeping               | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business English          | <input type="checkbox"/> High School Subjects   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Private Secretary         | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrating           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Spanish                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Cartooning             |
| TECHNICAL and INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT                |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineering    | <input type="checkbox"/> Architect              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting         | <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Wiring         | <input type="checkbox"/> Architect's Draftsman  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer       | <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman      | <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Practice     | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing and Heating   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad Positions        | <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Manufacturing  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engine Operating      | <input type="checkbox"/> Chemistry              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineering         | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping     | <input type="checkbox"/> Automobile Work        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Min. Eng. or Metallurgist | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Steam Engineer            | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture & Poultry  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Radio                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Airplane Engines          |   |

Name.....  
Street.....  
Address.....

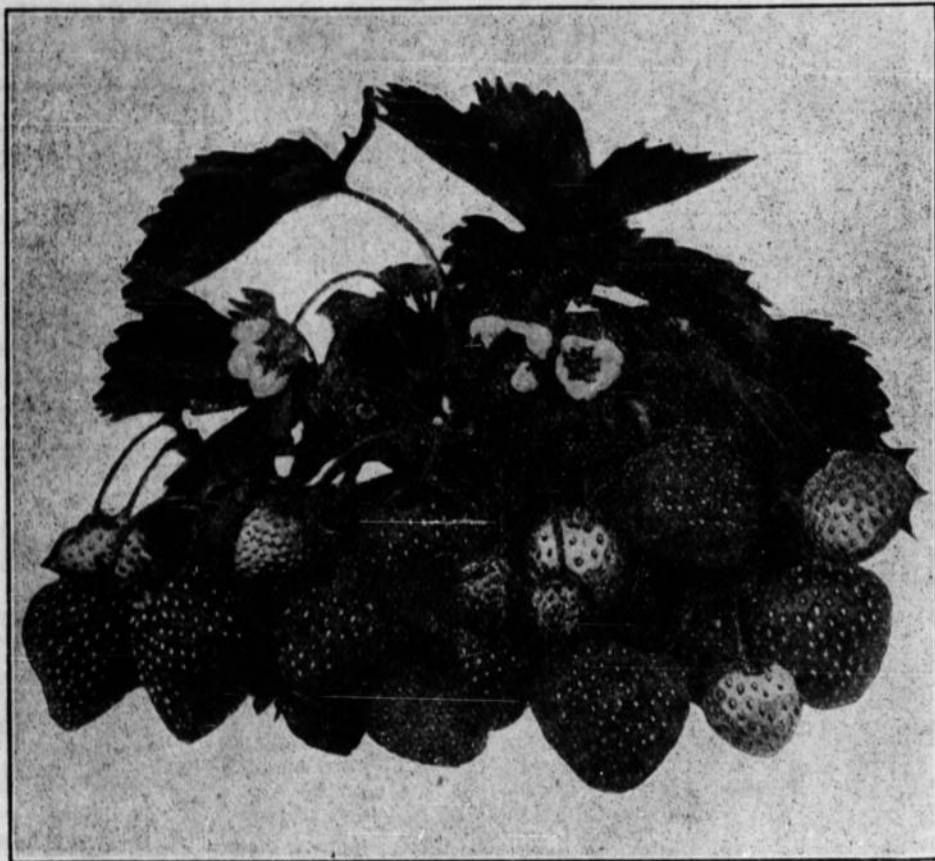
City.....Prov.....  
Occupation.....  
If name of course you want is not in the above list, please explain your needs in a letter.



# STRAWBERRIES

Plant in May; Eat Luscious Berries in September

Let Us  
Give You  
Enough  
Plants to  
Supply  
all the  
Fruit You  
Can Eat



READ  
Below  
all about  
this  
Wonder-  
ful Fruit  
and how  
to obtain  
100 or  
200  
Plants

## An Actual Photograph of Champion Everbearing Strawberries

Why Not Grow This Luscious Juicy Fruit in Your Own Garden

1. Soil that will grow Potatoes will grow Strawberries.
2. A plot two rods square will give you from 50 to 100 quarts in a season.
3. Make a patch your hobby. They are easy to grow.
4. Every farm garden in the prairie provinces can grow Strawberries if the climate is not too severe for wheat.

### Facts which Speak for Themselves

The strawberry stands supreme as the most luscious and delightful of fruits. The number of farmers who grow them increase by hundreds every year. Strawberries in October and even in November, are becoming a common experience all over the prairies. Last October, J. H. Bates, of Lydiatt, Manitoba, brought half-a-crate of strawberries to The Guide office; berries which in size and flavor compared favorably with the best strawberries grown. Two days later W. R. Leslie, superintendent of the Morden Experimental Farm, sent in four boxes of equally fine fruit. On November 3, W. R. Leslie and W. F. Boughen, of Dauphin, again sent in strawberries, which had been picked on November 1. J. H. Bates made his last picking on October 29, and this was a very poor season. Several farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are enjoying this pleasure every fall.

Strawberry growing has long since passed the experimental stage. L. W. Newcombe, of Onoway, Alta., has grown them successfully for nine years. Reports from Rosthern prove they grow well that far north in Saskatchewan. Some of The Guide staff have been growing them for years and are willing to stake the reputation of the paper that every farmer's wife or children can grow all the strawberries they need and have some to sell. It is not necessary to wait two years to obtain that dish of strawberries and cream, that strawberry shortcake, pie or preserve. Set out the plants next spring and you will be able to pick strawberries in August, September, October and even November, if it is an open fall.

### The Champion Everbearing Strawberry

is actually the world's champion everbearing variety. In 1923 the editor of The Guide tried out this variety alongside of the Progressive Everbearing strawberry, which so far is the most widely-grown everbearer in this country. The Champion yielded more fruit, larger fruit and a firmer, higher quality fruit. None of the plants were covered with either straw or snow last winter, yet 60 per cent came through in good condition and fruited last summer. As a result of this severe test, and because of the heavy-bearing qualities of the Champion, a number of plants were imported from Michigan last spring, and an acre of them grown for us under contract at Lydiatt and Dauphin, in Manitoba. The results were so satisfactory that a large number of plants of this variety will be distributed to The Guide readers in the spring. Any sort of strawberry is a treat in the home, and those who are quick to take advantage of this opportunity will find themselves very fortunate. The Champion will fulfil your highest expectations. It will produce more fruit of higher quality and better flavor, with a larger, firmer berry than any everbearing variety grown. It fruits more steadily over a longer season, and will stand adverse conditions better.

### How to Obtain the Strawberry Plants

Champion Everbearing Strawberries are not for sale, but we will give you as many plants as you want for a favor and a little of your spare time. Our aim in distributing this high-grade fruit stock is to prove the possibility of growing strawberries all over the West, and to increase our circle of readers. It should make a large number of men, women and children, our friends.

SEND THE COUPON TODAY AND FULL PARTICULARS WILL REACH YOU BY RETURN MAIL. DON'T WRITE A LETTER.

### The Strawberry Catalogue

A catalogue is being prepared which will contain full information about these strawberries. You will be under no obligation whatever by sending for it, so if you are interested cut out the coupon on the right and send it to us by return mail. There is going to be a keen demand for these strawberry plants, and we advise you not to delay. First choice is best, and first come, first served.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

### Cut Out This Coupon

Kindly send by return mail your catalogue containing full information about Champion Everbearing Strawberries, and how to obtain them.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please write plainly)  
POST OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_  
PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_

S.C. 1

back beside me when Desire had relieved me of the child. I could feel his inscrutable eyes upon my face.

"You se um," said Li Ho. It was an assertion, not a question.

I nodded.

"No be scare," muttered he. "Missy all safe. Everything all safe now. Li Ho go catch um. Li Ho catch um good. All light—tomolla."

"You mean you can manage him and he'll be all right tomorrow?" I said. "But—what is it?"

The Celestial shrugged.

"Muchy devil maybe. Muchy moon-devil, plaps. Velly bad."

"There's a knife in that umbrella, Li Ho."

But though his eyes looked blandly into mine, I couldn't tell whether this was news to Li Ho or not.

Well, that's the story. I've written it down while it's fresh, sparing comment. Desire sang as we crossed the Inlet: little, low snatches of song with a hint of freedom in them. She had made her choice and it is never her way to look back. The old "Tillicum" rattled and chugged and the damp crept in around our feet. But the water was a path of gold and the sky a bowl of silver—and as an example of present day elopements it had certainly been fairly exciting.

Yours, Benis.

(To be continued next week.)

### News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 2

D. W. Dickson, T. Gorrell, Miss J. Strang and Mrs. Taylor.

#### New Local at Elphinstone

At the meeting held at Elphinstone, on the 4th inst., in connection with the U.F.M. provincial campaign, and addressed by M. V. Bachinsky, M.L.A., it was decided to organize a local of the U.F.M. at that point. Dmytro Printa was appointed secretary of the new local.

#### Portage District U.F.M. Convention

The Portage district U.F.M. convention held in Portage, on November 21, was very successful from every point of view, and many people considered it was the best ever held in the district.

Very comprehensive reports on the work of the year were given by the district officers, and the reports from locals on the whole were very encouraging. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Jas. Barrett, director; Mrs. J. Pallister, director, U.F.W.M.; W. J. Troop, president; John Wishart, vice-president; Jas. McKenzie, secretary; directors: M. J. Tidsbury, Mrs. J. D. McKenzie and G. H. Dunn.

Splendid addresses were given at the afternoon session by Miss M. B. McMurray, LL.B., and by Mr. Mahoney, manager of the wheat pool.

At the evening session, addresses were given by M. Snow, chairman of the Board of Grain Commissioners, who dealt with the grading of wheat, and by Hon. F. M. Black, provincial treasurer, who gave a clearly-defined statement on affairs in the province, and also gave the farmers an insight into the work of the provincial treasurer's department.

Several songs by Miss O'Brien were very much appreciated.

#### Practical Relief

Those wishing to give real practical assistance to the needy who are desirous of helping themselves, will be interested in the following: In the northern part of our province a mother of five children, from two to ten years, finds that her husband's earnings are only sufficient to pay rent and provide the family with food. In order to provide clothing for the children this mother is making comforters and selling them. The comforters are made of clean, carded, sheep's wool, covered with factory cotton, size 72 inches by 76 inches, weight 5 lbs., sell for \$10; size 68 inches by 72 inches, weight 4 lbs., sell for \$8.00; while the cot size sell at \$5.00 and \$9.00 per pair. Anyone desiring to purchase these comforters may secure the mother's address by writing the U.F.W.M., Central office, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg.



# The Countrywoman

## The Use of Candles

**W**E would be at a loss today if we had to do without the modern methods of lighting our buildings. We have become so accustomed to electricity, gas and oil lamps that if we had to go back to the use of candles we would think that we were suffering a great inconvenience, even a hardship.

Our ancestors used candles and even down to the middle ages considered wax candles a luxury. They were seldom used, owing to the expense, except for ceremonies of the church and other religious purposes. Indeed, candles played a very important part in many religions. Many of the pagans worshipped light and torches and candles were carried in processions, and placed before their gods as offerings. Christians from the very earliest of times regarded fire and light as symbols of the divine nature and divine presence, and from the fourth century on used candles in many religious services.

The earliest candles were made from tallow and from beeswax. The tallow candles were used very widely in the homes of people. The process of their manufacture was exceedingly simple. The tallow was melted and then lengths of cotton or flax fibre dipped in it. This operation was repeated until the candle was the desired thickness. During the thirteenth century a guild of candle makers existed in Paris and in London, who went from house to house making tallow candles, while another guild made wax candles only.

As time went on improved methods were adopted and better candles were made. Occasionally, today one will come across an old-fashioned candle mould of the type that was used by our grandmothers or great-grandmothers in the days that are not so far past. These moulds were made of tin and usually consisted of a number of conical tubes, fixed at one extremity into a kind of a trough. Plaited cotton yarn was pulled through the centre of the tubes and left projecting a little from the tapered end. The mould was then held with tapered ends down and the melted tallow poured into the trough until it filled all the tubes. It was then set away in a cool place to allow the tallow to harden. By dipping the mould into warm water for a few moments it was an easy matter to remove the candle.

The old tallow "dip" gave a very poor light and tallow itself is seldom used today in the manufacture of candles except as a source of "stearine" (the trade name for a mixture of solid fatty acids).

A large number of candles are sold today in spite of the fact that we do not use them for lighting. Candlesticks are popular and often form an attractive bit of decoration for a room of a house. Then, too, the lighted candle itself has a real charm for many people. Some still like to use it on festive occasion. A table lighted by the soft glow of shaded candles is a very pretty sight.

Christmas time and candles seem to have a specially close connection. Candlemas was the name of one of the very earliest of Christian festivals. It was held in honor of the Virgin Mary, and was observed about February 14. This date was later changed to the second of February. When the celebration of the Nativity began to be more generally observed, Candlemas ceased to be such an important event. There was a custom observed on that day, that of blessing the candles for the whole year.

We have today more efficient methods for lighting our homes, but sometimes it seems with efficiency there is a lack of sentiment and understanding of the significance of advantages and luxuries. It is a good thing to pause occasionally and think on some of these old customs.

## Gene Stratton-Porter

During the past week the daily papers carried a news dispatch telling of the death of Gene Stratton-Porter, as a

result of a motor and street car accident in the city of Los Angeles.

Gene Stratton-Porter has a host of good friends and admirers. As author of *Freckles*, *The Girl of the Limberlost* and *The Harvester*, her name has become almost a household word. Certainly a very large number of young people have thrilled to her stories which dealt with most interesting people, and which always included a good generous amount of natural history.

Gene Stratton-Porter was a country girl. She was born on a farm in Indiana, in 1868. At the age of 22, she married Charles D. Porter. During the last five years Mrs. Porter has been a resident of California, where she continued her writing and reproduced some of her books in moving pictures. All through her life she has been a lover and a student of nature. She not only wrote about birds and butterflies, but she spent many, many hours photographing them. For two years she was on the natural history staff of *Outing Magazine*.

For some time past Mrs. Porter has been a contributor to *McCall's Magazine*, and has had a special page article each month. It is a rather strange and certainly a fortunate coincidence that the January number of *McCall's* magazine which has just come through the mail has a full page feature story on Gene Stratton-Porter, written by her own daughter, Jeanette Porter Meehan. Her daughter under the title, *My Mother*, writes:

"Among the earliest memories I have of my mother are the stories she told me when I was a little girl; perhaps because they were so different from the tales I hear parents and nurses telling children these days. Instead of relating to me exciting tales of adventure, stories of dragons belching streams of fire, misshapen witches and elves, fairy princesses with long golden hair, and handsome princes who always came to their rescue at the proper moment with unfailing regularity and monotony, my mother told me stories of little fire-flies lighting their way over the fields of billowing wheat; stories of a tiny brook that sang its way through fertile fields, and of the little fish which lived in the deep pool under the willows which lined its bank; of a skylark who threw his golden notes from high above the red clover meadow to his mate who sat brooding on the snowy eggs that were quickening under her breast; of the butterflies kept on the cellar window and fed from the blossoms of the old-fashioned flower garden; of all the pigs, lambs, calves and colts that came to life under the straw stack in the barnyard, and of the thousand and one other interesting and fascinating things that can happen on a large farm, where there are twelve children to roam and romp. And the stories were all true."

Evidently Gene Stratton-Porter early developed a desire to write, and her daughter says of this characteristic: "Mother always wanted to write. Before she could hold a pencil or knew her letters, she pulled at her mother's apron and coaxed her to listen and 'put it down on paper.' At twelve years of age, mother had written a book, but unfortunately in a moment of discouragement she destroyed it. On the farm where she lived she had unlimited opportunity to study the birds, flowers, insects and trees; and this she did, because she had few playthings to amuse her, and because she was intensely interested in life of every kind, and

## It's You

If you want to live in the kind of a town That's the kind of a town you like, You don't have to slip your clothes in a grip, And start on a long, long hike. You'll only find what you've left behind, For there's nothing that's really new. It's a knock at yourself if you knock your town; For it isn't your town, it's you. Real towns are not made by men afraid Lest somebody else get ahead; If everyone works, and nobody shirks, You can raise a town from the dead. —Unknown.

in the things around her. Thus she acquired much useful information and material which she used in later years."

And of her mother as a mature woman (which unfortunately now must be given in the past tense), Mrs. Meehan writes: "She is a very practical person and there is not much of the dreamer about her. She may see visions, but there is little evidence of it, and to all intents and purposes she is very matter-of-fact and businesslike."

## Plans for U.F.W.M. Meeting

The convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba will open in the First Methodist Church, Brandon, on Tuesday, January 6. Men as well as women delegates will be welcomed by the reception committee, who will endeavor to make the hour of registration from 9 to 10 a.m., a "get acquainted" gathering. As the formal opening of the convention will take place the subsequent day, the president of the United Farm Women, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, will open the morning session with greetings, after which the convention will proceed to business.

Ample opportunity for discussion will be afforded the delegates, following the secretary's report, the directors' review of the year's activities, and reports from the five standing committees—public health and social service, legislation, immigration, education and young people. The latter will be a presentation of follow-up work from previous reports rather than comprehensive surveys of the various fields. Succeeding the young people's report the delegates will be requested to express themselves as to the future policy of the organization of the young people on the farm. As the marketing committee report embraces a wide scope of material of equal interest to the men it will be presented at the main convention.

Following the legislative and social service reports the delegates will welcome the opportunity of meeting the new Director of Child Welfare for the province, Percy Paget. Mr. Paget will bring a message from the little homeless children of our province, so that those rural homes that desire to render a real service in citizenship, may learn the procedure for the adoption of children.

Progress will be reported on the resolutions emanating from last year's convention, and the Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture, the most important being those relative to the personal naturalization of married women, section 72 of the Child Welfare Act, equality of divorce for men and women, and the labelling of woolen goods.

The convention will have the opportunity of learning of the activities of the farm women's organizations in the other provinces through the greetings brought by the fraternal delegates from those associations. A message always welcomed will be that from the farm people's magazine, *The Grain Growers' Guide*. This will be brought by Miss Roe, who will give a brief resume of *The Child Welfare Board* work.

The election of officers will close the afternoon session. Between sessions the delegates will be privileged to visit a department of the convention devoted to a display of labor-savers designed to meet the needs of the farm women.

An attractive part of the program will be the evening session which introduces a new feature, a "get together" meeting with the ladies of the city of Brandon. This gathering will open with greetings from the ladies of Brandon followed by a discussion on laws affecting women and children, and the prices of farm produce. A social hour will bring the evening and the first day's session to a close, after which the women will meet in the main convention with the men.

Each local is expected to send its full quota of delegates that every part of the province may be inspired to greater service in the upbuilding of rural home life during the coming year. —Mabel E. Finch, secretary, U.F.W.M.

BAKE YOUR OWN  
BREAD  
WITH

ROYAL  
YEAST  
CAKES

The standard  
of Quality  
for over 50 years



BRAID'S  
BEST  
COFFEE

The aroma tempts  
the flavor satisfies



## RESISTANCE WEAK?

You may not be ill yet feel not "just right." What you need more than all else is

**Scott's Emulsion**

It's far-more than a tonic, it's food that strengthens and refreshes the weakened system.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 24-35

ECZEMA IN  
RED PIMPLES

On Face. Itched Badly.  
Cuticura Healed.

"Eczema first began with an itching on my face. Little red pimples formed that itched very badly causing me to scratch. The scratching made the pimples large and red, and some nights they burned and kept me awake for a while.

"My mother recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I sent for a free sample which helped me. I purchased another cake of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment and in a month I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Edith H. Kelley, Rt. 1, Unity, Me., July 12, 1923.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum helps to prevent skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2618, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS,  
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



**Wrestling Book FREE**  
 Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks explained. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age. Farmer Burns School, 359 Railway Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

## PUZZLE FIND SANTA CLAUS PRIZES



2 Ladies' Wrist Watches  
 2 Gents' Watches  
 2 Cameras

### 500 Self-Filling Fountain Pens

Find Santa, mark him with an X, and sell 16 packets of Ideal Starch Gloss at 15¢ a packet, and you win one of the above prizes. This is real easy, so why not have a try? If you want to do this, send us your answer at once, and if it is correct we will send you the Starch Gloss by return mail. **EVERY PRIZE GUARANTEED.**

IDEAL PRODUCTS

DESK R. WATERFORD, ONT

# The Doo Dads

Babies will be babies, whether they are girls or boys, or baby elephants. Flannelfeet, the policeman, is always in trouble because he keeps forgetting this—or perhaps he never learned it. Tiny, the elephant, is just a baby, though he is as big as several fat policemen rolled into one. Tiny loves to roll a hoop. Every baby does, as soon as he is big enough to run after it. Tiny is so big that a child's hoop would not suit him, but a big auto tire is just right. Someone gave him a tire to play with one day, and for hours he rolled it up and down the hills at the edge of town. Finally, he made it roll so fast that it got away from him and ran away down the hill as fast as a railroad train. Tiny chased after it with all his might, but he could not overtake it. Right down the steep street it went, and right into the block where Flannelfeet, the big policeman, stood. At that very moment he was wondering what had become of Tiny, and what mischief he might be in. From behind came the big, soft, heavy tire, without a sound. "Bam!" Flat down in the dust the tire knocked the policeman, and rolled over him and on down the street. Nicky Nutt, coming out of a side street, saw the whole thing. He was glad, for he wanted the policeman to punish Tiny for eating all his doughnuts the day before. "I know who did that," cried Nicky, running to where the policeman was rubbing his head, as he got up out of the dust. "It was Tiny, the elephant—I saw him do it." Nicky would have done better if he had

watched the big hoop, for right then it did something unexpected. It ran to the side of the street, struck a big tree, and bounced back with such force that it came rolling back up the street almost as fast as it had run down the hill. Nicky was helping the policeman to his feet, and telling him what he ought to do to Tiny, when the big hoop struck them. It knocked them both flat in the dust, rolled right over them, and sped on as if they had not been there. Down the street came Tiny, running fast and panting hard, trying to overtake his plaything. He saw Nicky and the policeman and he stopped. He did not want to go too near them. Then he saw his hoop come flying back along the street toward him, he saw it run over Nicky and Flannelfeet, and come trundling up to him like a runaway child coming back home. Tiny did not wait to ask any questions nor to answer any. He just gave the hoop a whack with his stick and raced away with it back to the edge of town, and there he rolled it up and down the hill until he was tired. Then he crept into a hiding-place and fell fast asleep—for if Tiny loved anything more than eating, it was sleeping. Nicky and Flannelfeet, both very dirty and very cross, got to their feet and brushed themselves, and planned what they would do to Tiny. They both thought he had played a trick on them on purpose, but the truth was Tiny did not mean to do it, and had no wish to go near either of them. He was just a big baby elephant rolling a hoop.

## The Money Question

Continued from Page 4

poor and involved in debts, while non-producers own the wealth and occupy the position as creditors.

This contradiction of natural laws of economics has been developed through a process of exploitation of man by man. What the producers on an average produce in excess of their own maintenance falls into the hands of their exploiters. This practice supplemented by our banking system and its scale of interest rates, has enabled a host of exploiters, big and small, to the extent of their possessions to levy tribute on their borrowing brothers. Every dollar in existence represents goods produced or property improved, therefore, socially speaking, when the producers borrow money they actually borrow the results of their productive labor, i.e., that portion which they have been exploited out of, and besides pay their exploiters all the way from 5 to 10 per cent. on the dollar for exploiting them. This condition of affairs cannot continue much longer, because the burden of these unjust interest charges are getting so big and heavy that the people can no longer carry them. It is estimated that the interest charges on all forms of debt in Canada amounts to over \$500,000,000 annually. All this is unnecessary expense, and it does not relieve matters much to be told that the greatest portion of this drain falls into the hands of Canadians.

Something must be done, and it is up to the people who suffer under the present arrangement to effect by co-operative efforts such change industrially as will secure for them an ever greater portion of the values from the goods and services that they render, yet always striving to secure complete control of all industrial activities and co-operative exchange. In the meantime we must urge our representatives to endeavor to secure such bank reform as will to some extent facilitate the carrying out of this work. The success of this plan will depend on the intelligence, organization and general solidarity the people will develop.—Carl Axelsson.

### New Currency Every Year

Elkhorn, Man.

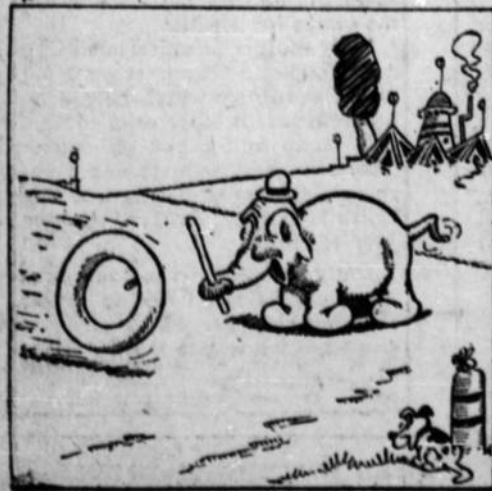
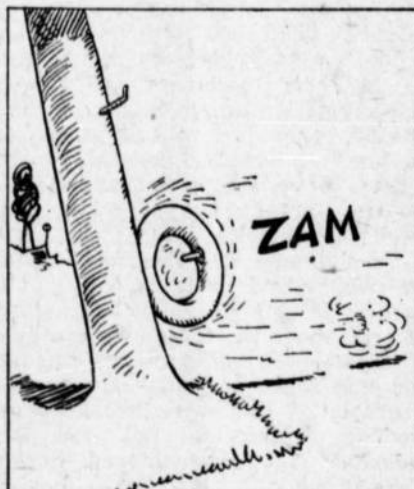
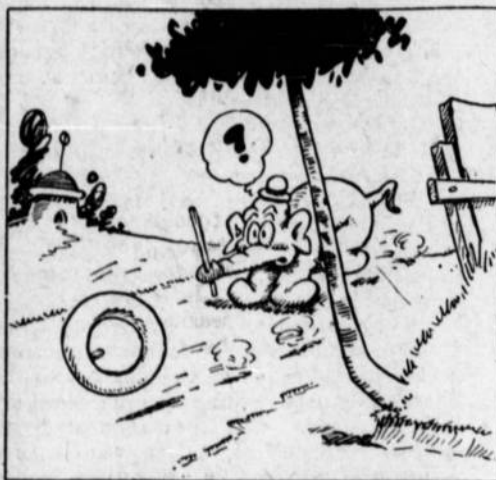
The Editor.—You ask, "Why limit the government to \$30,000,000?" and name a number of what you call desirable projects. This is a reasonable question, although you mean it as sarcasm. Yes, why any limit, as long as the goods are delivered. There are thousands and thousands of men only too eager to produce these things providing they get a wage that will buy sufficient food, clothing, and shelter, for themselves and their families. We produce food, clothing, and shelter, in abundance every year, enough to maintain a high standard of living for every Canadian citizen.

But, you say, we cannot make the exchange, unless we can get certain pieces of paper of some mysterious value, which you cannot explain, from some man or men perhaps in the U.S.A., or in London, or even in China, but it must be real money, while, in the meantime, thousands of these men, women, and helpless children, must either starve, or live on charity. Really it is absolutely too ridiculous to be worthy of argument.

The banks could be full of gold, tons of victory bonds, and thrift stamps, and all the other juggling material that has ever been invented, and yet we could starve to death. As a useful basis, for our credit, pork and beans has any of them beat hands down.

There should only be one banking institution, and that a national. The government, which should represent all the people, the productive worker as well as the unproductive idlers, should supply the cash, issuing new currency every year, just as they do the numbers for our cars with the year marked in plain figures.

At the end of each year we would exchange the old bills for new. This would eliminate all bank robberies, as old money would become useless scraps of paper at each new year. It would also be sanitary. Your statement, "Let the printing press solve our financial difficulties," is more absurd than any child's foolishness.—F. W. B. Chapple.





## Stormy "Co-op." Meeting

Continued from Page 3

Eliminate speculation, Mr. Riddell said there was more speculation in having one man sell all the wheat than in the farmers selling individually. If the one man made a mistake it affected all, while there was not much likelihood of the individual farmers all making a mistake at one time. He did not oppose the pool at all. It was a difference in principle. He did not see why the company could not follow one policy and the pool another without any lack of harmony.

### Everything Harmonious

In response to a question, Mr. McRae said the pool had no complaint whatever against the way the company was handling pool wheat. Everything was working out quite harmoniously and satisfactorily.

Mr. McPhail, in replying to another question, said the pool had made no proposition to the company for taking over the company's elevator system.

This information from the two chief officials of the pool indicated clearly to the meeting that there was no such lack of harmony between the two institutions as had been supposed. When the question period had passed on Friday afternoon and Mr. McRae and Mr. McPhail had left the meeting, the delegates turned to the resolutions. There were about 100 resolutions from various locals of the company dealing with the pool. Many of them wanted the company to sell its elevators to the pool, but a larger number were opposed to such action. Finally a resolution was proposed that future relations between the company and the pool be left in the hands of the board of directors. Several delegates wanted this resolution to give the board some further directions on the matter. How would they know otherwise what the policy of the board of directors would be?

In reply to this question, Hon. J. A. Maharg, president of the company, said he would voice the feeling of the whole board in saying the policy in relation to the pool would be just the same in the future as it had been in the past. Last year the delegates had instructed the board to give the pool every assistance consistent with the best interests of the company, and they had done so and would continue to do so. The resolution passed with a favorable vote of about six to one.

### Election of Directors

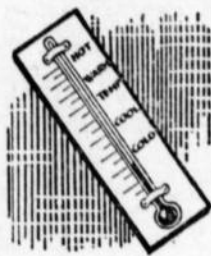
The nominations for directors for the three positions on the board took place on Friday afternoon, resulting in delegates being proposed, six of whom, including Hon. George Langley, withdrew their names, leaving 15 names on the ballot paper. The three retiring directors were A. G. Hawkes, H. C. Fleming and Thos. Sales, M.P., all of whom stood for re-election. According to the by-laws of the company it requires a majority vote of all delegates voting to elect a director. No one was elected until the fourth ballot, when N. Williams, of Abernethy, received the necessary majority. After many more ballots, which carried the election into the early hour in the morning, W. Robinson and R. MacKenzie were elected to the two remaining vacancies. As between the pro-pool and pro-company viewpoints, Mr. Williams was considered as pro-company and Messrs. Robinson and MacKenzie pro-pool in their sympathies. The pool supporters seemed to feel that though they had been defeated by the votes of the meeting on the resolution regarding the pool, they had registered a partial victory in the election of two sympathizers to the directorate.

Though the company lost very heavily in the export business last year, a resolution, which proposed that they should go out of the export business, was voted down almost unanimously, delegates declaring that they would leave it to the board and the general manager.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Maharg announced that the board proposed making a thorough enquiry regarding further development of the company's facilities, even to Great Britain, in order to bring to the farm the fullest possible value of their

# Buying and Selling of all Farm Produce Made Easy Through Little Guide Ads.

*An Important Message from The Guide to Every Subscriber*



**Z**ERO weather is not without its compensations. As a farmer yourself we need scarcely remind you that the average farmer begins in January to plan his operations for the coming spring. It is then that he decides whether he will sow **Wheat, Barley, Oats, Spring Rye, Flax, Buckwheat**—how many acres he will put into crop—and what he will allow for **Grasses and Clovers**, etc. The wife also makes her plans. What does she need in **Poultry**? Shall she buy **Hatching Eggs** or **Baby Chicks**? Does the flock need improving, or shall she improve the strain by introducing new blood? But why should we tell you all these things when you should know? Simply because there are thousands of our subscribers who have, or will have, a surplus supply of **Seed Grain, Livestock, Pure-Bred and Work Horses, Swine, Poultry, Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Used Machinery** and countless other things which, if advertised in The Guide, will be eagerly sought and bought by other Guide readers who are not so fortunate. The Classified pages of The Guide solve the problem for both **Buyer and Seller**. Exchange offerings, too, often appear there. It is a weekly shop-window for over 75,000 Guide subscribers, scattered throughout Western Canada. It is their Market Place—your Market Place. And it will pay every man and woman to read little Guide ads. every week. Every issue carries an offering of some kind or another that is of interest and of value to the average farm home. Anything that you want which can be purchased at a fair price is a Bargain.

## January Opens Up The Regular Winter Buying Season



Within the next 30 days **Seed Grain** and other classes of advertising will be coming to The Guide in one continuous stream. Therefore, whether you want to **Buy, Sell or Exchange** something, get your ad. in early. It is a case of shop early to avoid the crowds! But you have the advantage over city folk by being able to do this in the comfort of your own home.

The classified pages of The Guide make this possible. It seldom fails to bring both **Buyer and Seller** together.

## Always Something For The Women-Folk



Every Guide issue carries an announcement of interest to thrifty housewives. It may be a **Poultry** offering—something relating to her side of the business. Many busy farmers' wives use The Guide every year and advertise **Poultry** under their own name. These women know The Guide never fails to point the way for them to early sales! But we want our women readers to know in particular that The Guide carries every week ads. of another kind. To instance a few: **Fish, Honey, Hair Goods, Lighting Systems, Musical Instruments, Remnants, Radio**. Such offerings are easily found, in that they are alphabetically arranged under a general **Miscellaneous** heading on the last classified page.

There is scarcely a thing that a farmer grows, or produces, or has on his farm, that The Guide has not turned into "spot cash" for him. Every year The Guide carries more classified advertising than all the other farm magazines combined. The reason is that most people like to buy in the **Big Market**. That is why The Guide produces such **Quick Results**. If we can do it for others—we can do it for you! Particulars re cost, etc., will be found at top of Farmers' Market Place.

## There is No Secret in Getting



**Quick Results**, but it is well to remember that the early bird catches the worm—always. Send your ad. to The Guide early, and you'll be sold out before the majority start. If you haven't a pen—get out your pencil and send us your ad. tonight!

## Early Advertising Brings Quick and Profitable Returns

**BARLEY**—"Please cancel my ad. re Barley and retain balance for future advertising. Have already received orders for three times the amount I have for sale."—Chas. Gardner, Wapella, Sask.

**RYE**—"The ad. I had in The Guide for Spring Rye swamped me with orders. I had to return a lot of money as I could not fill all the orders. I am more than pleased and will certainly use The Guide when I want to sell anything."—Frank Hallstone, Rainston, Sask.

**FLAX**—"Please cancel my advertisement for Flax as I am sold out."—Edward Sonstelle, Duval, Sask.

**HATCHING EGGS**—"Please continue my ad. in The Guide once more. I am sure getting results."—Mrs. A. Dunbar, Delta, Alta.

**WHEAT**—"Kindly stop my ad. for Seed Wheat and publish a 'sold out' ad. If you could make this change in your next week's issue it would be appreciated. In spite of the hard times business has been good, and as usual I relied on The Guide for my advertising."—Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask.

**SWEET CLOVER**—"Sold out of Sweet Clover—had orders for over six tons."—D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man.

**POULTRY**—"Please discontinue my ad. as I am entirely sold out and will have to return a number of orders. My ad. has sold over \$300 worth of Mammoth Bronze Hens and Toms. This is my first attempt at advertising, and I am certainly delighted with the results."—Mrs. H. Elliott, Kelsey, Sask.

# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg - Man.



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—8 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

**FOREST HOME STOCK FARM—SHORTHORN** bulls of excellent quality ready for service, by Right Sort Ideal. Bacon type Yorkshires, both sexes, April farrow, hard to beat in Western Canada. Prices reasonable. Phone Carman Exchange. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

**TWO THOROUGHBRED DURUM BULLS**, coming two, three; well either. Two thoroughbred Berkshire boars, 20 months; sell either, cheap. C. E. Fillmore, Clendeboye, Man.

**SHORTHORNS, SHETLAND PONIES AND** Hampshire hogs. F. Barton, Shaunavon, Sask. 48-5

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULLS** and Poland-China boars. Emil Kaeding, Churchbridge, Sask. 47-5

## HORSES AND PONIES

**WANT TO EXCHANGE—BLACK PERCHERON** stallion, aged nine, for another of same breed. Write T. G. Favel, sec-treas., Petersfield Horse Breeders' Syndicate, Petersfield P.O., Man.

## CATTLE—Various

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS BOUGHT ON** Order—Our established cattle buying department enables us to render unequalled service to cash or credit customers. Manitoba Cattle Loan Company, Stock Yards, Winnipeg.

## Shorthorns

**SHOWING SHORTHORNS FROM IMPORTED** stock. Our younger stock sired by son of Craven Knight, Chicago champion, and a grandson of Gairford Marquis. We have hundreds of satisfied customers throughout the West. Will deliver animals of average age to most Western stations at \$50 to \$100. Satisfaction guaranteed; 75 head to choose from. J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

**PURE-BRED SHORTHORNS, MALES AND** females, good offerings: February calves, \$50. Mammoth Bronze turkeys, from 40-pound stock, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Rose Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels, \$2.00. D. J. Miller, Crossfield, Alta. 50-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL,** \$80. Thorpe, Treesbank, Man.

## Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—HIGH QUALITY PURE-BRED** Angus breeding stock, all ages. Prices right. Clemens Bros., Redgwick, Alta. 50-6

**SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULLS AND** heifers, accredited herd. M. W. Bell, Islay, Alta. 50-2

## Holsteins

## FOR SALE

**SEVEN YEARLING HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN** BULLS, all sired by the great breeding bull, Colony Lord Poach, 49887, and from high-producing dams. These young bulls are good individuals well bred and well grown. Write for particulars.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN**  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT  
SASKATOON

**SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, 11 MONTHS,** \$50, papers. E. S. Smith, Kerrobert, Sask.

## Ayrshires

## FOR SALE

**ONE TWO-YEAR-OLD AND TWO YEARLING** AYRSHIRE BULLS, all sired by the famous breeding bull, Lessnessock Golden Love (Imp.), 56194, and from high-producing dams. These young bulls are all top-notch individuals, with lots of scale, and will make herd headers.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN**  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT  
SASKATOON

**SELLING—PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE,** Chas. Okeon, Marchwell, Sask. 49-7

## Jerseys

**SALE OR EXCHANGE—JERSEY BULL, FOUR** years. J. H. Farthing, Millwood, Man. 49-4

## Herefords

**FOR SALE—NINE PURE-BRED HEREFORD** bull calves, just dropped to nine months old, \$25 up, with papers. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man. 47-3

## Red Polls

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE REGIS-** tered Red Polled bull, Chief R. No. 2932, six years old, quiet and sure, weighs a ton. Apply to T. C. Smooty, Wauchop, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL CATTLE,** of imported stock, good milk strain. Stanley Cottle, Portreeve, Sask. 51-3

**FOR SALE—RED POLL BULLS AND HEIFERS,** T.B. tested. O. M. Adams, Edberg, Alta. 50-3

## SWINE—Various

**SELLING—20-MONTHS-OLD HERD BOARS,** direct from Bailey's famous herd, \$25 each. Bond Whitmore, Poplar Point, Man.

## Yorkshires

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES,** March, April, May farrowing, long and short nose type, good length, from Brethour bred, mature, proline dams, \$20 and \$25, papers. Rothwell Farms, Regina. 51-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, GILTS** open or bred; select bacon type, prize winners. Oxford-Down ram lambs. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 51-8

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** prize-winning March pigs, weight 225, 18 in litter, 14 raised. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed. Holmes, Leno, Sask. 49-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** August litters, sired Pine Grove Prince, first prize, Royal, Toronto, \$15; prize-winning boars, seven months, \$25. John Anderson, Cayley, Alta. 49-3

## LIVESTOCK—Various

**YORKSHIRES AND LARGE BLACKS. I WON** Alberta Bacon Breeders' Competition with Yorkshires. Boars, gilts, same type and breeding. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 49-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** from 215 to 250 pounds, \$25. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 51-2

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PURE-BRED** Yorkshire boar, eight months old, 240 pounds. M. J. Bell, Alameda, Sask.

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR,** 18 months, \$35. Five months, either sex, at \$14 each. R. G. Steele, Kelso, Sask.

**SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS,** ready for service, by Brigadier of Walton, imported, \$25, papers free. T. Head, Strathclair, Man. 51-2

**YORKSHIRE BOAR, 20 MONTHS, \$40, WITH** papers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS, MARCH** pigs, 20 dollars each, with papers. George Murdoch, Briarcrest, Sask. 49-5

**PEDIGREED YORKSHIRES—TIP-TOP SER-** vice boars, gilts and early fall pigs at half price. B. Thorlakson, Markerville, Alta. 49-5

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS,** seven months, \$23. Shorthorn bull, 18 months. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask. 49-3

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE SOWS, SELECT** bacon type, bred to farrow March and April. W. Bowman, Alexander, Man. 48-6

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES—BOARS, \$25;** sows, \$20; papers included. Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 47-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GRAND CHAM-** pion strain boars, bred gilts, \$20 up. L. B. McDonald, Patricia, Alberta. 46-6

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR AND SOWS,** Jos. S. Thompson, Havier, Alta. 50-5

**SELLING—TWO CHOICE YORKSHIRE BOARS** at \$25 each. Alf. Potter, Deloraine, Man. 51-3

## Tamworths

## FOR SALE

**TAMWORTH BOARS** of breeding age, the right type and well grown; also offering a very choice selection of bred sows in both the Yorkshire and Tamworth breed.

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN**  
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT  
SASKATOON

**TAMWORTH SOWS AND BOARS OF APRIL** litters, \$20; also yearling boars and bred sows, all prize winners. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 47-6

**TAMWORTH—YOUNG BOARS, WEIGHING** 160 to 225 pounds, \$25 to \$35 each, including papers. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 50-3

**REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR, APRIL** stock, finest quality, \$15. Howard Gerrie, Provost, Alta.

## Duroc-Jerseys

**PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY, SEPTEMBER** and October litters, Bailey blood, robust, thrifty stock guaranteed, \$5.00 each; \$9.00 pair; crates free; papers extra. Willoughby, Parkside, Sask. 50-2

**REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY BOARS,** ready for service, several winners at Provincial Exhibition. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 47-5

**REGISTERED DUROC BOAR, MATURE,** weight 550, proven sire, \$40. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 51-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS,** young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 49-6

## Poland-Chinas

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOAR, TWO** years past, \$35; also some nine months, \$25; large bacon type. Satisfaction guaranteed. Richard Detta, Findlater, Sask. 49-4

## LIVESTOCK—Various

### Berkshires

### REAL BACON-TYPE BERKSHIRES

**FOR** years we have had the Champion Berkshire Herd of Western Canada at all the large exhibitions. Very special offerings now in young boars and young sows. Write for booklet and information.—VAUXHALL STOCK FARMS LTD., VAUXHALL, ALBERTA.

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES,** good stretchy young boars and gilts, March farrowed, \$30; April, \$25; May, \$20; June or July, \$15. Booking orders for bred gilts. My prizes Saskatoon Winter Fair were 18 ribbons out of 19 entries. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 48-5

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES, EITHER SEX,** 100 to 200 pounds. Sows bred. After January, \$15, \$20, \$25; papers free. Wm. Boyle, Shaunavon, Sask. 50-5

**REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOARS AND** sows, April farrow, sired by real type boar, imported. Donald A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 48-5

### Hampshires

**CHOICE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS,** gilts, bred sows, \$10 up. Laurence Crabb, Borden, Sask. 49-3

### SHEEP

**FOR SALE—MATURE SHROPSHIRE RAMS,** Fred Powell, P.O. Box 85, Wiseton, Sask. 50-2

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**WOLFPOUND PUPS, KILLING STOCK, \$15** pair; sire 100 pounds, exceptionally fast; parents pictures on request. Also grown dogs. Box 9, Imperial, Sask. 50-2

**FOR SALE—GREY AND STAG CROSS, FAST,** good killers. Will work in bushy country. Price \$30 each. Charlie W. Adamson, Theodore, Sask. 50-5

**THREE WOLFPOUNDS, FAST AND GOOD** killers, all in working condition. First cheque for \$75 takes them. R. S. Cruickshank, Herschel, Sask.

**WOLFPOUNDS, RUSSIANS AND GREY-** hounds, catchers and killers, registered Canadian Kennel Club; also Russian pups and one foxhound. W. N. Harris, Chamberlain, Sask.

**IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH** silver foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Company, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

**INTELLIGENT ENGLISH COLLIE, WILL** make good watch or shepherd dog, \$5.00. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

**FOR SALE—WOLFPOUNDS, GUARANTEED** catchers and killers. Cheap. L. Cuthbert, Chamberlain, Sask. 51-2

**CANARIES, PARROTS, LOVEBIRDS, GOLD-** fish, dogs, kittens, rabbits, Guinea pigs. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 45-13

**CHINCHILLAS—ORDER NOW A FEW OF** these profitable fur rabbits. Hurst Rabbit Farm, Slaney, B.C. 51-5

**CANARIES—BEAUTIFUL YELLOW SINGERS,** \$5.00; females, \$2.50. J. Fix, Erskine, Alta.

**SELLING—LIVE MUSKRATS, COLEMAN,** Windermere, B.C. 51-2

**FOR SALE—SOME GOOD HUNTING DOGS,** Gust Thuman, Strathcona, Sask. 50-2

**WANTED—PAIR REGISTERED AIRDALE** pups, unrelated. Thorpe, Treesbank, Man.

**SELLING—WOLFPOUNDS, C. W. MURRAY,** Traynor, Sask. 51-2

**FOR IRISH RETRIEVER PUPPIES, WRITE** Ed. Sheldice, Boisveval, Man. 49-5

**FOR SALE—GUARANTEED WOLFPOUNDS,** Taylor Sykes, Woodrow, Sask. 48-6

## POULTRY—Various

**SELLING—PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50, EITHER** sex, drake weighs ten pounds; University strain Toulouse ganders, 18 pounds, \$3.00; African geese, \$5.00. All pure-breds. Albs Frederiksen, Dundurn, Sask.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, PURE-BRED,** hens, \$3.50; toms, \$5.00; Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Dunmire, Box 147, Gull Lake, Sask. 51-4

**ROSE COMB WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00,** Toulouse geese, \$2.50; ganders, \$3.00. Pekin ducks, \$1.50; drakes, \$2.00. F. Pickering, Mildmay Park, Sask.

**PURE-BRED BLACK ORPINGTON COCK-** erels, \$3.00; R.C. Black Minorca cockerels, \$2.50; Rouen drakes, beauties, \$3.00. Mrs. Atkins, Mildren, Sask. 51-2

**MONEY IN EGGS, YES; BUT MORE EGGS,** more money. Pratt's Poultry Regulator makes hens produce. Costs one cent a month per hen. Ask your dealer. 49-3

**SELLING—MAHOGANY ORLOFF COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. A. W. Brucker, Carleton Place, Ont. 51-2

**FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS** and Wyandottes, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 48-5

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**SELLING—THE PRODUCE FROM MY AMER-** ican pure-bred Bronze turkeys, May hatched, toms, weighing 20 to 25 pounds, \$5.00; hens, 13 to 17 pounds, \$6.00. Robert McFee, Carman, Man. 51-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE PEKINS, FROM MAR-** tin's best breeding, unrelated; three ducks, one drake, \$6.00; extra ducks, \$1.25. Mrs. Roycroft, Simpson, Sask. 51-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** flock by handsome 40-pound tom, toms, 20 to 24 pounds, \$6.00; hens, 13 to 15 pounds, \$3.00. Mrs. A. D. Angus, Willmar, Sask. 50-2

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, Sired by 46-LB.** tom, toms, \$5.00 to \$8.00; pullets, \$4.00 to \$5.00. Pure Pekin ducks and drakes, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Maitland White, Herschel, Sask. 50-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG** toms, 21 pounds, \$6.50; pullets, 14 pounds, \$4.00; weights guaranteed. Mrs. Witherspoon, Lethbridge, Sask. 49-4

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$2.50; TOMS,** \$3.50, from 35-pound stock. John Bryce, Aroon, Sask. 51-3

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, \$3.00; TOMS,** \$4.50, from 35-pound stock. D. H. Lees, Kelsey, Sask. 51-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, \$6.00; hens, \$5.00. Mrs. P. Murphy, Benson, Sask. 51-2

**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, FROM** big stock weighing 21 pounds, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Haskett Robson, Leno, Sask. 51-2

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.50; GEESE,** \$3.00. Mrs. Wm. C. Thompson, Moosomin, Sask. 51-2

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE, 16 AND 17** pounds, \$4.00; ganders, 19 to 21 pounds, \$5.00. John G. Stevenson, Whitewood, Sask. 51-3

**MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE AND GAN-** ders, \$4.00, from Guelph prize winners, trio, \$15. Mrs. F. Rinn, Manitou, Man. 51-3

**40 MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESE, \$4.00 EACH** weight 15 to 20 pounds. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alta. 49-3

**SELLING—GIANT BRONZE TOMS, FROM** first prize stock, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Mrs. J. Bell, Willows, Sask. 49-3

**PURE-BRED BLACK BRONZE GOBBLETS,** \$4.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Charles Phipps, Forgan, Sask. 49-3

**SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE** geese, \$3.00; ganders, \$4.00. George Featherston, Leno, Sask. 49-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS** May hatch toms, \$5.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. John Nicol, Beresford, Man. 50-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, 20-27** pounds, \$5.00 each, 13 pounds, \$3.50. Light Rash, Purple Springs, Alta. 50-2

**MAMMOTH PURF-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE** ganders, \$4.00; geese, \$3.00. H. W. Clay, Fillmore, Sask. 49-3

**MAMMOTH BRONZE YOUNG TOMS, \$4.00** each. Fred Pratt, Holdfast, Sask. 49-3

**FOR SALE—AFRICAN GEESE, MRS. HELEN** Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 51-3

## Rhode Islands

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS COCK** erels, bred-to-lay, from College stock, \$2.00; three \$5.00 until December 20. William Cham, Minto, Man. 47-3

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK** erels, from winter layers, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 49-3

**SINGLE COMB R. I. RED COCKERELS, 200** egg strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. E. J. Wyatt, Bentley, Alta. 50-2

**PURE-BRED R.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS** dark, laying strain, cockerels, pullets, \$2.00 each. Robert Haine, Macklin, Sask. 51-3

**SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK** erels, laying strain, \$1.50. Mrs. Calverley, Glenboro, Man. 51-3

**RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS, \$1.50** each. James McKee, Sperling, Man. 51-3

## Plymouth Rocks

**CHOICE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS** government selected, vigorous cockerels, \$2.50; two, \$4.50; three, \$6.00. Also hens. Nicol Bros., Sinaluta, Sask. 51-3

**THE STRAIN COUNTS—SELLING BARRED** Rock cockerels, fifth generation, heavy-laying strain, \$2.50 each. John H. Otto, Rosedale, Man. 51-3

**BLAIR'S MANITOBA CONTEST-WINNING** Barred Rocks, April hatched cockerels, \$2.00. Brownbridge, Shellmouth, Man. 49-3

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** University stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Evans, Rocanville, Sask. 50-2



**"I am Entirely Sold  
Out of Yorkshires"**

**Please Thank All My Customers"**

**—And Here is Mr. Reykdal's Message:**

"You sure did it for me. I am entirely sold out of Yorkshires for this year, and had to return unfilled orders, and that in a year like this. I wish to thank all my customers and enquirers, and assure them, that my endeavor shall be to offer bigger and better stock each year. I wish also in all sincerity to call breeders' attention to the fact that The Guide Classified ads. are the most pleasant and effective selling medium in this broad Dominion of ours, and I've seen most of them. Thanking you, and long may you live and serve."—J. A. Reykdal, Kandahar, Sask. (This letter received by The Guide, December 5, 1924).

**We did it for him—We can do it for you**

Don't send any more orders for the time being to Mr. Reykdal. It will be obvious that he can't fill them. But who is going to take Mr. Reykdal's place in The Guide? Orders are going begging—who can fill them?

And bear in mind that The Guide sells all breeds. If you haven't got Yorkshires but have another kind to sell—now is the time to sell them. Get rid of your Fall Litters before the Spring Litters come in—send us your ad. now—while the advertising season is right. We'll venture to say you, too, will be sold out before you realize it could be done in such a short space of time.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

P.S.—The advertising season is right for all classes of Livestock. Breeders will find The Guide the surest



## POULTRY

## Leghorns

C. WHITE LEGHORNS, SASKATCHEWAN University and M. A. C. strain, pullets, \$1.25; yearling hens, \$1.00; cockerels, \$1.50. Turner, Duval, Sask. 51-3

OSE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, large early beauties, \$2.00. Mrs. Tut, Rouleau, Sask. 48-8

OSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Sam Templeman, Colonsay, Sask. 50-2

## Wyandottes

HOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, April hatch, \$2.00 each. Robt. Drysdale, Brandon, Man. 47-5

HOICE EARLY WHITE WYANDOTTES, PULLETS, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.00. Laurence Crabb, Borden, Sask. 49-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S STRAIN, cockerels, \$2.00; 40 yearling hens, \$1.00 each. Chas. W. Johnson, Melaval, Sask. 49-3

OR SALE—BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, Martin strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. A. Messer, Young, Sask. 50-2

OSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, and pullets, \$1.00 each. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 50-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00. Purity Poultry Yards, Pettapiece, Man. 51-2

ILLING—CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE Rose Comb cockerels, Regal-Dorcas strain, \$2.50. John Palntin, Kronau, Sask. 51-2

URE, ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, bred-to-lay, \$3.00. John Bryce, Arcola, Sask. 51-2

## Orpingtons

UFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, SELECT birds, good size and color, \$2.50 each. Miles Houlden, Cayley, Alberta. 49-5

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, early hatched, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta. 50-3

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$1.75 each. C. M. Brett, Francis, Sask. 50-3

## Poultry Supplies

NCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY NETTING, thermometers, founts, supplies. Order your requirements for immediate delivery. Discount for early orders. Alex. Taylor's Hatchery, Winnipeg. 49-5

## Farm Lands—Sell or Rent

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

ELLING—GLADSTONE DISTRICT, 300 ACRES black loam soil, clay sub-soil, all under cultivation, on main gravel highway, three miles from town with high school, half mile from consolidated school, fair buildings, lots of good water, good shelter. Best farming district in Manitoba. Real snap, \$35 acre. Accept small cash payment, or take stock. Write for particulars. Box 45 Gladstone, Man.

LAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg. 42-9

ANCH FOR SALE—DEEDED LAND, ONE section, eight-room house, three barns, hen house, hog house, granary, shop, 140 acres broken, fenced, five sections grazing lease, fenced, 75 cattle, plenty feed, water, well and springs. All, \$6,500; \$4,000 cash, balance terms. Lisle Buxton, Atlee, Alta. 50-3

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-1

HE UNION TRUST COMPANY, WINNIPEG, have improved and unimproved farms for sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Very easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 47-5

ELLING—QUARTER-SECTION, SIX MILES from Dauphin, half mile from elevator, all high land, 140 acres clear prairie, all fenced, \$500 cash. Owner needs money. Thomas Howarth, Dauphin, Man.

YOU WANT TO BUY OR RENT A FARM GET our list. If you want to sell or exchange the property you have, send us complete description. Walsh Land Co., Winnipeg, Man. 50-2

MINNESOTA FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS—Why not be one of them? Get free map from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

OR SALE OR RENT—TWO FARMS IN WINNIPEG district, good tenants; give details of equipment and help. American Land & Loan Co., 35 C.P.R. Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

ANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER HAVING farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

ELLING—FARM WITH STOCK AND MACHINERY, good water, no crop failure. Price, write Box 114, Guernsey, Sask. 47-5

ALL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 11

## Farm Lands Wanted

KE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNown, 375 Wilkinson, Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 46-13

ANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 42-5

## SEEDS

## SEED WHEAT

FOR sale, second crop from registered Marquis Seed, \$2.00 per bushel, including bags. Car lot, \$1.85. Cash with order. Sample on request.

S. M. WEBB

FLACOMBE, SASK.

## Oats

OR SALE—OATS, CAR-LOAD LOTS. PRICE quoted on application. James Partridge, Caraduff, Sask. 51-8

## Barley

ANTED—SEED BARLEY. J. BUKER, Stewart, Sask. 49-4

## MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 30%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 49-5

600 POUND DIABLO CREAM SEPARATOR, \$80; 1½ H.P. Cushman hopper-cooled engine, \$85; gas power vacuum washer, \$45; 6-in. Cushman (Fleury) grinder, \$35; 8-in. Cushman (Fleury) grinder, \$40. All new stock. Prices cash. Cushman Farm Equipment Company Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 49-5

MAGNETOS, AUTO GENERATORS AND MOTORS, repaired. Prompt service. Lemery-Denison, Saskatoon. 44-26

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS, ENGINES, magnetos, carburetors, gears, springs for any make car. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 48-9

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top & Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

CYLINDER GRINDING—NEW OVERSIZE pistons and rings. Tractor repairs of all kinds. Calgary Iron Works, Calgary. 49-9

SELLING—GUS PECH WELL-BORING MACHINE, high derrick, \$60 cash. A. Drechsler, Aylesbury, Sask.

## CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Oversize pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Romans Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. 40-13

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO and engine repairs, welding. Pritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Auto Tops and Trimmings

AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, TOP RECOVERS, seat covers, repairs and supplies. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

## BOOKS

DO YOU READ BOOKS? WRITE FOR OUR large catalogue describing all the latest books. Van Cleland Book and Art Store, 284 Main Street, Winnipeg, Western Canada's Largest Book Store. 51-5

## COAL

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal.

COAL—IF YOU CANNOT GET NEW WALKER coal write to us for prices and freight rate. New Walker Mine, Sheerness, Alta. 46-13

## DENTISTS

DR. IRWIN ROBB, DENTIST, 27 CANADA LIFE Bldg., Regina, Sask. Phone 3578.

GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES. Dr. P. Eckman, Main, Logan, Winnipeg. 51-13

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WINNIPEG. 46-5

## DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 20-52

## FARM SUPPLIES

CAR LOTS—TAMARAC AND CEDAR FENCE posts, coal, salt, etc. Blanchard & Ross, 613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg. 48-5

## FISH

FISH—DO NOT BE SATISFIED WITH ANYTHING but the best. Write for our special price list on new winter caught Northern Lakes fish direct from producer to consumer. Big River Consolidated Fisheries Ltd., Big River, Sask. 50-8

FISH—PRICES ON LAKE MANITOBA FROZEN fish. Guaranteed fresh. A. Johnston, Westbourne, Man. 50-6

FISH, COLD LAKE TROUT, DRESSED, 100-pound box, \$10; whitefish, \$8.50. Cash with order. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 49-8

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

VARICOSE ULCERS, EXZEMA, RUNNING sores, etc., cured by Nurse M. Dencker (graduate), 610½ Portage Ave., Winnipeg. Mrs. G. Velch, Bruno, Sask., writes: "Thanks for your wonderful treatment. The pains stopped as soon as I started to use it, and the sore began to heal. I am well now." Easy self-treatment. Also by mail.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BAKING MADE EASY—HO-MAYDE BREAD. Improver makes finer, sweeter and more wholesome loaf. Get from your grocer or send 15c. for package sufficient for 100 loaves to C. & J. Jones, Lombard Street, Winnipeg. 48-19

STAINLESS TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES; made of Fifth's stainless steel and white handle. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, postpaid, dessert size, \$3.00 for six; table size, \$3.25 for six. Chas. Brown, 556 Carlaw Ave., Winnipeg. 48-5

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE FOR \$1.25. Sent complete with six different sets of pictures. A mechanical wonder. Moo-vee Dept., 275 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. 48-5

WORLD'S SMALLEST BIBLE—SIZE OF POSTAGE stamp, 200 pages, sent postpaid, 60c. Garner, 275 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. 48-5

THREE NEW PUZZLES—SENT POSTPAID, 25c. Great fun for everybody. The Puzzle Man, 275 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont. 48-5

## HAIR GOODS

SEND US YOUR COMBINGS. WE MAKE them into handsome switches at 75c. per oz. Postage, 10c. extra. New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Building, Winnipeg.

## HAY AND FEED

GREEN BALED STRAW—OAT, SEVEN FIFTY; wheat, five dollars per ton, car lots only; l.o.b. Mundare, Alta. Steve J. Nay.

SELLING—OATS, BALED HAY, GREEN FEED. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 50-3

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

THE MORDEN TANNERY—SPECIALIZES IN making robes, leather and lace leather. Robes, \$8.00 per hide; black leather, \$9.00 per hide; rawhide leather, \$7.00 per hide, machine tanned. Satisfaction guaranteed. No delay. Morden Tannery, Morden, Man. Robert Paul.

TANNING—WE ARE EXPERT TANNERS OF hides and furs. Send for our price list. (We also buy hides). Saskatoon Tannery Co., Saskatoon, Sask. 48-13

SHIP US YOUR CATTLE AND HORSE HIDES, furs, wool. Prices and tags on request. Thirty cents per pound paid for horsehair delivered, Calgary. J. E. Love, 403-4th St. East.

I WILL PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR all your raw furs. Satisfaction to all. Write what you have to offer. I pay express or mail charges. W. C. Davis, Springfield, Sask.

PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON. Custom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916.

SHIP YOUR HIDES AND RAW FURS TO US. We pay highest prices, make prompt returns. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 50-3

EDMONTON TANNERY, CUSTOM TANNERS, Saskatoon and Edmonton. 48-26

## HONEY, SYRUP, ETC.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, 10-POUND TINS. On 120-pound orders, freight prepaid. Clover, Manitoba, 18c. pound; Saskatchewan, 18½c; Alberta, B.C., 19c. Amber, Manitoba, 16c; Saskatchewan, 16½c; Alberta and B.C., 17c. Quantity discounts. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 51-3

PURE HONEY DELIVERED YOUR STATION—Manitoba, Clover, 120 pounds, \$21.00; Light Amber, \$20.40; Amber, \$16.80; Saskatchewan or Alberta, add 90c. to prices. Herbert Harris, Alliston, Ont. 49-6

HONEY—ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE clover, \$7.50 cash crate six 10-pound pails, l.o.b. Uxbridge. Good quality buckwheat, \$6.40 crate 60-pound. E. Warren, R.R., No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 50-3

CHOICEST ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY, ONLY a limited amount left to clear at \$7.50 per crate of six ten-pound pails, l.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

PURE ONTARIO HONEY, FINEST QUALITY. Write for low price and guarantee. R. Roseburgh, honey dealer, Saskatoon. 50-5

MANITOBA HONEY—SECOND TO NONE. Thick, rich, delicious, \$9.00 per crate 60 pounds. B. Brewster, Dominion City, Man. 49-5

SELLING—PURE HONEY, \$9.50 FOR SIX TEN-pound pails. Malson St. Joseph, Otterburne, Man. 49-4

GOOD CLOVER HONEY, FIVE OR TEN-POUND pails, 15 cents per 50 pounds; smaller quantities, 16 cents. Guy Kember, Sarnia, Ont. 47-6

CLOVER HONEY, 14c; BUCKWHEAT CLOVER, 10c per lb. Wm. A. Hartley, Beaverville, Ont. 51-2

## LIGHTING SYSTEMS

NULITE LAMPS AND LANTERNS FOR FARM homes, 400 candle power. No danger. Economically priced. Write for illustrated folder. All makes lamps repaired. Arro Lite Co. Limited, Moose Jaw, Sask.

FOR GASOLINE LIGHTING SYSTEMS WRITE us. Agents for Coleman lamps. Repairs for all makes. Canadian Lighting and Heating Co. Edmonton. 45-13

## MISCELLANEOUS

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW pickets, spruce poles, alaba. Write for delivered prices. Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 32-18

CORDWOOD FOR SALE IN CAR LOTS—GOOD, dry, seasoned poplar and spruce. Write us for prices on cars at Winnipegosis. Marchenski Bros., Winnipegosis, Man.

CORDWOOD, FENCE POSTS, WILLOW PICKETS. Write for prices. J. B. Lorimer, Rose Valley, Sask. 47-6

## MONUMENTS

MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS. Write for catalog and prices. Saskatoon Granite and Marble Works Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Ask about our special \$10 new violin outfit. Musical instrument catalog on request. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon.

VIOLINS, CORNETS, MANDOLINS, GUITARS, Ukeleles, Banjos, Band Instruments, Drums, Radio sets and accessories. Write for our free illustrated catalogue. The R. S. Williams & Sons Company Ltd., 421 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 32-13

SCOTT'S MUSIC STORE, MOOSE JAW. Everything in musical merchandise. Write for catalogue. Sheet music, land instruments, radio, 50-13

PIANOS, WHOLESALE, RETAIL. USED organs, phonographs and records. C. A. Clarke, Calgary.

BARGAINS IN USED PIANOS, ORGANS, gramophones. Phonographs repaired. Heintzman Co., Calgary.

PIANO OR CHROMATIC ACCORDION MADE TO order, also repairs. C. Sylvester, 393 McDermot, Winnipeg. 51-3

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

## NURSERY STOCK

TOM THUMB CHERRIES, \$1.50 EACH. TWO Tom Thumb, two Opata, one Sipa prepaid for \$5.00, December only. These will cross-fertilize. Write for general catalog. Boughen's Nursery, Valley River, Man. 51-3

## FILES

WITH CONSTIPATION CURED AND CAUSE removed. One treatment usually sufficient. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary, Alta.

## REMNANTS

LARGE BUNDLE REMNANTS, \$2.00; FIVE pounds quilt patches, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

## RADIO SUPPLIES

RADIO CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. Complete stock parts and sets. Exclusive Alberta distributor original Marconi equipment. Everything guaranteed. Bruce Robinson (Distributors Ltd.), 307-8th Avenue West, Calgary, Alta. 46-13

SAVE MONEY BY GETTING OUR RADIO parts, price list and descriptive bulletins of complete receiving sets. Canada West Electric Ltd., Regina, Sask.

FREE—NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG RADIO parts and accessories. Includes complete information and list of parts all modern circuits. Independent Electric Co. Ltd., Regina, Sask.

FREE—OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF radio sets, parts and accessories. Everything listed carried in stock. Milland Radio Company Ltd., Box 9, Regina, Sask.

SEND FOR THE MOST COMPLETE RADIO catalogue published in Canada. Dealers wanted. Pirt and Pirt, Regina, Sask.

PARTS AND REPAIRS FOR AUTOMOBILE OR radio sets. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 49-26

FREE—OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOG on radio sets and parts. The Electrical Shop Ltd., Saskatoon. 44-13

THE LATEST AND BEST IN RADIO SETS AND parts. Write The Electric Shop, 157 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 41-13

DISTRIBUTORS OF RADIOLAS—SEND FOR price list. Full line guaranteed parts. Acme Electric Co. Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. 43-13

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

\$5.00 TO LEARN TO DANCE. PROF. SCOTT, 290 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 42-5

## SEWING MACHINES AND REPAIRS

USED SEWING MACHINES, \$10 to \$40. ALL makes guaranteed. Machines repaired, and new. Dominion Sewing Machine Co., 300 Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

## SITUATIONS VACANT

## THE J. R. WATKINS CO.

have a number of good localities now open for energetic and intelligent men to RETAIL WATKINS' QUALITY PRODUCTS.

Experience unnecessary. Surety required.

For full particulars write

THE J. R. WATKINS CO., Dept. G, Winnipeg

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LUMBER AND building material in car load lots direct from mill to consumer. Write immediately for proposition, giving territory you can handle. Good commission to right parties. Advertiser, 809 Dominion Building, Vancouver, B.C.

WANTED—GOOD LIVE SALESMAN TO SELL wholesale to consumers, high-class groceries, oils and paints. Applicants must have own conveyance. Wylie Simpson Company Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

AGENTS—SELL LOW PRICED KITCHEN necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. M-6, Detroit, Mich. 29-1

WANTED—CAPABLE MAN, GOOD HORSEMAN, yearly farm engagement. Write experience and wages expected. Box 1, Saltcoats, Sask.

## SOLICITORS

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklets free.

## STOCKS AND BONDS

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby & Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881. 49-5

[Continued on next page]

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Housing Machinery

My plows and carts are housed away in sheds that neither leak nor sway and let in wind and rain; they're stowed beneath a roof as tight as that which shields my cot at night, or that which guards my grain. The wagon boxes not in use are not enduring rough abuse from beating gusts and gales; my binders and my garden drills, my pitchforks and my fanning-mills, my rakes and balance-scales, are placed where they are safe and sound from leaking sky and steaming ground. They can't corrode and rust; they cannot lose a coat of paint and substitute a coat of taint, nor catch the shakes, I trust! Equipment, threshing rigs and such, cost any farmer far too much for him to leave them out where young tornadoes prance around, and stamp their feet, and paw the ground, and throw their arms about! When farming tools are treated rough one cannot have efficient stuff; he can not, that is all, so that is why I house away my working tools the very day I drop them in the fall!



## MISCELLANEOUS

## TRAPPING SUPPLIES

KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKELSON'S Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons. 50-3

## TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 461f

JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDERMIST, Brandon, Man.

WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 45-7

## TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO — SOUTHERN ONTARIO (burley), bright, mild, full flavored; pound, 40c.; five pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3.00; delivered post paid. Satisfaction or money and expenses returned; directions for making up free. A. B. Seaman, Dresden, Ont. 47-6

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quesnel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

PETIT ROUGE, PETIT HAVANA, HAVANA, 40 cents per pound; Gold Leaf, 50 cents; Cigar Leaf, 60 cents; Rouge and Quesnel, 60 cents; postpaid. Lalonde & Co., 201 Victoria, Norwood, Man.

## PRODUCE

## POULTRY PRICES

Our prices remain the same as published in the issue of December 10.  
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over ..... 17-20c  
Spring Chickens, 4 lbs. and over ..... 19-21c

## DRESSED POULTRY

We pay 5c lb. above live weight

ROYAL PRODUCE CO.

97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## DRESSED POULTRY PRICES

We are paying the following prices for No. 1 Dressed Stock, and will give you the best grading possible:

Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, 25c; 9-12 lbs., 23c; under 9 lbs. .... 21c  
Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, 25c; 4-5 lbs., 22c; under 4 lbs. .... 18c  
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, 20c; 4-5 lbs., 18c; under 4 lbs. .... 15c  
Geese and Ducks ..... 14c

Live poultry 6c lb. below prices quoted above.  
No shipment too large or too small. Track accommodation.

Reference: Any Winnipeg Broker or Wholesale House.

**The Consolidated Packers**  
POINT DOUGLAS, WINNIPEG

## The Lessons of 1924

Continued from Page 7

this work so that the fallow should be cultivated just before harvesting, in order that new growth will not get too high to be easily destroyed after harvesting. Also that early in fall should weeds show up they should be destroyed in the fall at the end of the season. This gives a clean fallow with the surface weeds practically eliminated and the weeds lying dormant at the bottom of the plowing will be there until they are again turned up by the plow. By this method a good fallow may be put in shape to grow a crop. The slight furrow left by the cultivator collects water from late fall rains and the melting snow which goes down into the root bed below.

When the soil is fit to harrow in the spring, the harrows will pull down the ridges and level up the surface ready for the seeder. In seeding care should be taken to see that the seed is not planted too deep, about one inch to one and a half inches, and the soil packer following the seeder to pack the seed in firmly, making close contact to moist soil. This brings about a quick growth and strong and vigorous rooting of the crops in the early part of the season when conditions are good for good root growth. The harrow is not used until the grain is just coming out of the ground, when the harrow may be used to destroy any growing weeds and promote good growth of the crop.

In spring plowing stubble for a crop the small plow packer is very efficient for the seeder can be put direct on to

the plowing should the season be late. If possible, however, it is better to first fallow the plowing with the large packer, and see that the seed is not planted too deep, and the packer should follow the seeder in one operation. This completes the operation. Harrowing should be left until the crop begins to show through and then harrowed as soon as possible.

Space will not permit me to go into detail concerning these operations, but having proven this method I am passing it on to interested readers. Naturally one cannot lay down any absolute rule as to exact procedure that would apply to every class of soil.

## Packer Design

There are several styles of soil packers, some of these are so constructed that they are really pulverizers and that is what one should guard against—any pulverizing of the surface of the soil. These pulverizers press and powder up the small lumps of soil that is necessary to leave on the surface. The surface should always be left in a granular condition.

I am using a surface packer that was constructed from a suggestion of mine, and I have used it under every condition and find it efficient, and it also leaves the surface roughened or granular. This packer has lugs that instead of being flat are on edge and staggered the front edge of the lug is straight, while behind it is a slight bevel, so that in revolving over the surface it packs and at the same time lifts the soil slightly and in doing so disturbs young sprouting weeds and leaves the soil roughened instead of smooth.

## Time of Plowing Fallows

A few remarks about some of the methods carried on in fallowing may not be out of place here. Fallows plowed late in the season—after weed growth has consumed the moisture from early rain—have lost the opportunity to store up power to promote fresh germination of weed seeds after each tillage operation.

Plowing fallows and leaving them as plowed without packing to firm the soil, sometimes left open and rough until late in the season when they are harrowed down, means a lost opportunity to put fallow in best shape to grow a crop.

Another practice is to prepare and keep a fallow in good condition, and then allow weeds to grow too high and too deep rooted to be removed by cultivator or harrow. In early or late fall it is then plowed to put this under weed growth or sometimes stirred too deeply by the disc harrow. Where this is done the good work throughout the season is undone and the weeds lying dormant at the lower depth are again brought near the surface and will germinate in the spring, sometimes after the crop is seeded. Also the firm root bed below is broken up and not in as good condition as before plowing.

While the foregoing may appear to be insignificant or minor points to consider, actually they are very significant and important details and invariably mean the difference between a full crop or a partial or total failure—especially when rains fail to come throughout the growing season. These mistakes are responsible for many poor crops in fallow each season. Could we depend on good early rains and frequent rains throughout the season there would be some assurance of growing a good normal crop in spite of these practices, but even so weeds would have to be considered. What should be always kept in mind is to plow the fallow early, keep weeds in check when very small by the cultivator, and not allow any weed growth to attain a height which will allow them to escape destruction by surface cultivation.

## Spring Plowing

In plowing stubble lands in the spring for a crop there are different methods in vogue. It is a common practice to plow, harrow down, seed and harrow, and no packer used. This method works out all right when there is sufficient rainfall, but if the spring and well into the early summer is dry, germination of the seed is erratic and uneven, and rooting is scant and in a dry spell soon suffers.

A better way is to have the small packer on the plow. This will press

down the moist soil and firm it. If time permits it is better to follow with the heavier packer, then the field may be seeded and packed. This is quite sufficient for the time being, but as soon as the grain is showing through the ground it may be harrowed. The advantage of this method is that the field is firmed down, and the seeder puts the seed at the proper and uniform depth, and the seed germinates uniformly, and also a stronger rooting of the crop takes place and moisture is conserved until the crop is well established.

What counts is not so much the amount of work put on the land as in the method of doing it. We should always prepare for drought conditions, and not depend too much on anticipated rainfall that often fails to come when desired.

## The Critical Period

Rains are only most beneficial at a certain stage of the plant growth, and the most critical stage is early in the season to ensure strong rooting and vigorous stooling of the crop before it gets into the shot blade. It should be remembered that the heads are formed when the plant is very small and long before it is seen in the shot blade. Once the head is formed, no matter how much rainfall or how favorable the conditions there will be no increase in the number of spikelets in the head. They are formed once for all. Whether they fill out depends on the season. Furthermore the stronger the growth in the early stages, the longer will the crop hold on during a dry spell.

The time moisture is most needed is when the crop is stooling freely and coming into the shot blade as the crop is then using up the maximum of moisture and beginning to call on the rainfall. Should the crop get well established up to this point and well headed out it will carry on for a longer period without rain. Every light shower that may fall while not getting down below the roots will be beneficial to the crop. When the crop suffers for moisture in these early stages and rains fail to come, it soon goes to pieces and rains that may come later will not benefit the crop but often brings on a second growth that is not desirable.

In conclusion, I may add that it is quite probable that we may experience another dry season in 1925, and I would strongly urge the use of the soil packer, those that do not pulverize, on any stubble plowed lands both before and after seeding the crop, also on the summerfallow when seeded, and in both cases the harrowing may be left until the grain is just about coming through the ground. It should be done before the grain comes into leaf. It can be done with any ordinary harrow without the slightest injury to the crop as it will be strongly rooted.

In the foregoing I have gone over some of the most important points. It is not possible in the space of this article to go into more detail, but all these operations as well as others are fully covered in my book, Profitable Grain Growing.

## Garland—Speakman Debate

Calgary, December 9.—In the discussion on the withdrawal of Farmers members from the Progressive party caucus, which took place at the annual convention of the East and West Calgary Constituency Associations here today, E. J. Garland, M.P., for Bow River, in opening declared that the issued lay between the economic growth system on which the U.F.A. was founded, and the political party system as defined by E. C. Drury, Robert Forke and other leaders of the party. Alfred Speakman, M.P., for Bow River, who followed, declared himself an unwavering adherent of the economic growth system, adopted by the U.F.A., but contended that in order that U.F.A. members might be effective in securing desired legislation, they must enter the caucus or conference of a large group, and so obtain national results in a national way. He contended that no issue of principle was involved in this, and stated that if any issue of principle should arise, he would on account sacrifice U.F.A. principles.

After both members had spoken, the convention immediately passed on

## TURKEYS

Ship us your Turkeys and other Poultry for highest market prices, guaranteed until next issue:

**LIVE**  
Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, No. 1 ..... 19-20c  
Turkeys, 9-12 lbs. .... 18-19c  
Turkeys, 7-9 lbs. .... 14-15c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs., No. 1 ..... 20-21c  
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs. .... 18c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. .... 14-15c  
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over ..... 15-16c  
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. .... 13c  
Fowl, under 4 lbs. .... 9-10c  
Ducks and Geese, fat ..... 12c

**DRESSED**  
Turkeys, 12 lbs. and over, No. 1 ..... 24-25c  
Turkeys, 9-12 lbs. .... 22-23c  
Turkeys, 7-9 lbs. .... 18-19c  
Spring Chickens, 5 lbs. and over, No. 1 ..... 24-25c  
Spring Chickens, 4-5 lbs. .... 21-22c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. .... 18-19c  
Fowl, 5 lbs. and over ..... 19-20c  
Fowl, 4-5 lbs. .... 16-17c  
Fowl, under 4 lbs. .... 12-13c  
Ducks and Geese, fat ..... 14c

RELIABLE PRODUCE CO., 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

## .. TURKEYS ..

Ship your Poultry at once to catch the Christmas trade. We buy any quantity. Careful grading and fair prices.

**LIVE**  
Turkeys, over 12 lbs. .... 19-20c  
Turkeys, 9-12 lbs. .... 18-19c  
Turkeys, 7-9 lbs. .... 16c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. .... 19-20c  
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 17c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. .... 15c  
Hens, over 5 lbs. .... 16c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 13-14c  
Hens, under 4 lbs. .... 10-11c  
Ducks ..... 11-12c  
Geese ..... 11-12c

**DRESSED**  
Turkeys, over 11 lbs. .... 25c  
Turkeys, 9-11 lbs. .... 23c  
Turkeys, 7-9 lbs. .... 21c  
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs. .... 25c  
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 22c  
Spring Chickens, under 4 lbs. .... 18c  
Hens, over 5 lbs. .... 19-20c  
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. .... 16-17c  
Hens, under 4 lbs. .... 13-14c  
Ducks ..... 14-15c  
Geese ..... 14c

DRESSED POULTRY—Should be starved, dry plucked, undrawn and bled from the mouth. Crazes forwarded to Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

STANDARD PRODUCE CO., 43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Guide

## CANCER

Write today for our fully illustrated booklet on Cancer and its treatment. It is Free.

DR. WILLIAM'S SANATORIUM,  
525 University Ave. S. E. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.





the consideration of other business, no action being taken upon the issues which had been under discussion. President Wood, in a speech mainly devoted to co-operative marketing questions, briefly touched upon the situation which has arisen in the federal field. He regretted that a great deal of misunderstanding has arisen in regard to the principles of political action adopted by the U.F.A. Convention in January, 1919. "Broadly speaking," he said, "we have the only real system that has ever been organized in opposition to the old political party system. We have got to know just where we stand, and only one consideration should determine our decision—that is, the good of the organization."

### The Economic Group

Representative national leaders of the Progressive party, such as Mr. Drury and Mr. Forke, in the past and recently in the public press and public addresses had expressed opposition in the most definite terms to the fundamental principles upon which the U.F.A. as a Farmer group in active politics was based, said Mr. Garland in putting his position before the convention. These leaders were openly in direct antagonism, therefore, to the U.F.A. movement. The Progressive movement was in the hands of men who believed in the political party system.

None of the U.F.A. members was elected as a member of the Progressive party, Mr. Garland said, or given any mandate to join the Progressive or any other political party. The U.F.A. members left the caucus because the U.F.A. had declared time and time again against the political party system, and in favor of the economic group system, which Mr. Drury, Mr. Forke, and other leaders openly opposed. The U.F.A. members adhered to the resolution of the convention of January, 1919, in which was defined the position of the organization in politics.

A mistake had been made at the Saskatoon and again at the Winnipeg conference, he declared, in that the U.F.A. members had not withdrawn. They delayed action only in the hope that all who were elected on the economic group basis (including all members of the U.F.A.) would withdraw as a unit.

The U.F.A. members, continued Mr. Garland, were willing to co-operate with any group in the promotion of good legislation, even the political parties, but they would do so frankly and openly, and openly state the conditions of co-operation. It was said that if the group were small, the legislative program would be jeopardized. The reply to that, he said, would be found in the pages of Hansard. In his opinion

the U.F.A. would have to maintain the status of an economic group in politics or go out of politics altogether.

### Co-operation Necessary

There was not much room for debate on the economic group system, Mr. Speakman declared, in reply to Mr. Garland, as he adhered to this fundamental principle of the U.F.A., and had been opposed to the political party system since he was old enough to have any sense. He was elected not as a Progressive, but as a U.F.A. member to support U.F.A. principles, but on the understanding that he would endeavor to co-operate with other groups having similar aims in public policy, though not elected on the same basis. But in order to have national co-operation it was necessary to enter the Progressive caucus. There was no political party organization to influence the electorate. When the formation of a central organization was proposed at Winnipeg, Mr. Crerar stated the conditions on which he would retain the leadership. The idea of forming a central organization was dropped and Mr. Crerar did not retain the leadership.

If ever a conflict arose on matters of principle he would not sacrifice U.F.A. principles, but believed that the present differences did not touch matters of principle. There was no such thing as a national Progressive party, but only a Progressive movement. If the whole of the U.F.A. members had withdrawn from the Progressive caucus, they would, as a small group of twelve, have been quite incapable of doing effective work. The Progressive caucus, Mr. Speakman said, in conclusion, was merely a conference for preliminary discussion of policy, and members were not bound by majority vote in the caucus. It was necessary in order to secure definite legislative results in the House of Commons.

### Coarse Grains Pool

The directors of the Manitoba wheat pool at their meeting in Winnipeg, on December 10, had under consideration the question of forming a coarse grain pool. In reply to letters sent out from the pool office, many locals expressed themselves as favorable to the formation of such a pool, and the directors, after a lengthy discussion of the matter, passed a resolution stating:

"The board of directors hereby declares itself in favor of the principle of a coarse grain pool, to provide for the co-operative marketing of oats, barley, rye and flax, and records its belief that steps should be taken to put into effect the desires of the growers in the matter, with a view to commencing with the 1925 crop."



An Opata plum in the nursery of Seager Wheeler, Rosthern, Sask.

Dr. Wheeler has the following very pertinent bit of advice to offer on growing plums and cherries in this severe climate.

"With regard to the hybrid plums, they are best grown in bush form, allowing them to branch from the ground up. They grow rapidly when once established, making a growth of from three to five feet in a single season, and the more branches or stems come up from the ground the more fruit, as at the base of every leaf is formed a cluster of fruit spurs that will come into blossom the following spring and set fruit, thus it is easily understood why these plums bear so freely. This applies to the Tom Thumb and Sand cherry types. The photo showing Opata plum bush will give a general idea of the character of growth. Note the foliage, a fruit cluster at every leaf along the branches. Should anything happen to the top branches they will still bear fruit so near the ground that the plums touch the ground. Sometimes rabbits eat the top branches but the bottom is protected and will fruit."

som the following spring and set fruit, thus it is easily understood why these plums bear so freely. This applies to the Tom Thumb and Sand cherry types. The photo showing Opata plum bush will give a general idea of the character of growth. Note the foliage, a fruit cluster at every leaf along the branches. Should anything happen to the top branches they will still bear fruit so near the ground that the plums touch the ground. Sometimes rabbits eat the top branches but the bottom is protected and will fruit."

## The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., December 12, 1924.  
WHEAT—Wheat values reached a new high level today, the market advancing easily on comparatively small buying. Offerings were light, and advancing markets in the U.S. found a bull market here. The primary cause of the advance was continual reports of dry weather in the Argentine, and a reduction in the estimate of the exportable surplus for that country. Export buying has not been large. Importers, according to British journals, being reluctant when it comes to buying at these levels, but some grain has been worked to Great Britain and Continental Europe during the week. It is with them apparently a case of necessity. Statisticians claim that the exportable surplus from the U.S. for the next seven months cannot be more than 60,000,000 bushels, domestic demand taking care of the balance of their wheat. Canadian wheat exports have been much smaller than a year ago, but with the various pools operating, it is difficult to gauge how much Canadian wheat is left for export, but it is our opinion that the amount is not burdensome. Something less than 50,000,000 being yet to market by the producer after seed requirements are cared for. The statistics are bullish, of this producing countries and exporting countries agree. In short the world interested in wheat looks for higher prices, and that is the only bearish feature to the market. Coarse grain will be influenced by wheat values the law of substitution governing. Oats are dull, there being little enquiry compared to stocks available. Barley is going East in fair volume, and the crop is being marketed with great rapidity.

FLAX—Flax offerings have been extremely heavy, but damage to the Argentine crop has created a strong market with a big demand. Crushers are absorbing most of the offerings, the speculators taking the balance.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Dec. 8 to Dec. 13 inclusive.									
Dec.	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Dec. 162	164	165	162	166	165	161	161	92	
May 168	169	170	169	172	171	167	167	98	
July 167	168	169	167	170	169	165	165	99	
Oats—									
Dec. 60	60	60	60	61	61	59	59	36	
May 65	65	66	65	68	66	64	64	41	
July 65	66	66	66	67	67	65	65	41	
Barley—									
Dec. 87	87	87	86	88	87	84	84	54	
May 91	92	93	92	93	93	89	89	56	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Flax—									
Dec. 236	242	245	244	247	246	235	235	197	
May 246	251	254	253	256	256	244	244	205	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205	
Rye—									
Dec. 129	130	128	127	129	129	129	129	63	
May 136	136	135	134	136	136	135	135	69	
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

CASH WHEAT									
Dec. 8 to Dec. 13, inclusive.									
Dec.	8	9	10	11	12	13	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N ..	166	167	168	166	170	167	165	92	
2 N ..	160	161	162	160	164	162	159	89	
3 N ..	155	156	157	155	159	157	154	84	
4 .....	145	146	147	145	149	146	144	77	
5 .....	137	136	138	135	139	136	136	69	
6 .....	124	122	123	121	124	123	123	67	
Feed ..	102	104	105	101	102	101	101	65	

LIVERPOOL PRICES  
Liverpool market closed December 12 as follows: March, 1d higher at 12s 11½d; May, 1d lower at 12s 10½d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$4.68½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$1.82; May, \$1.81½.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES  
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.84½; No. 1 northern, \$1.62½ to \$1.63½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.60½ to \$1.81½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.78½; No. 3 northern, \$1.57½ to \$1.78½; Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.62½ to \$1.77½; No. 1 hard, \$1.62½ to \$1.68½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.61½ to \$1.64½; No. 1 hard, \$1.59½ to \$1.62½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.53 to \$1.64; No. 1 durum, \$1.50 to \$1.59; No. 2 amber, \$1.52 to \$1.62; No. 2 durum, \$1.49 to \$1.57; No. 3 amber, \$1.51 to \$1.60; No. 3 durum, \$1.48 to \$1.55. Corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.25½ to \$1.26½; No. 3 yellow, \$1.20½ to \$1.23½; No. 4 yellow, \$1.15½ to \$1.18½; No. 2 mixed, \$1.18½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 mixed, \$1.14½ to \$1.16½. Oats—No. 2 white, 55½c to 56½c; No. 3 white, 54½c to 54½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 86c to 89c; medium to good, 80c to 85c; lower grades, 71c to 79c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.29½ to \$1.30½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.81½ to \$2.84½.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK  
Cattle—1,500. Market: Killing classes opening very slow, weak to slightly lower, stockers and feeders about steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$5.00 to \$7.00; cows and heifers, \$3.25 to \$5.25; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; bologna bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeder and stocker steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75. Calves—2,000. Market: Generally steady. Bulk of sales, \$4.00 to \$8.00. Hogs—25,000. Market: Early sales steady to strong, best butchers held around \$9.25, or 10c to 15c higher. Top price, \$9.10. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$8.25 to \$9.10; packing sows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; pigs, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Sheep—2,500. Market: Steady to strong. Bulk prices follow: Fat lambs, \$15 to \$15.35; fat ewes, \$6.50 to \$8.50.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK  
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited, report as follows for the week ending December 12, 1924: Receipts this week: Cattle, 10,565; hogs 13,606; sheep, 1,025. Last week: Cattle, 8,882; hogs, 13,296; sheep, 1,061. The exceedingly good cattle market last week brought forward some heavy deliveries this week, and certain classes of cattle

at the time of writing can be quoted from 25c to 50c a hundred lower. The local abattoirs requirements for Christmas beef appear now to be pretty well filled, and we would not be surprised to see a somewhat slow and draggy trade from now until after the New Year. Choice export and real good butcher steers are bringing from \$5.25 to \$5.50, medium to good qualities \$4.25 to \$4.50. Good handy-weight butcher heifers also prime butcher cows are quoted considerably lower, prime heifers making from \$4.00 to \$4.25, prime cows \$3.00 to \$3.25, fair to good qualities \$2.50 to \$3.00. Real choice stocker and feeder steers continue in good demand, the medium qualities and plain feeder cattle are difficult to move at satisfactory prices. Choice feeders are bringing from \$4.00 to \$4.50, plain feeders \$2.50 to \$3.00. Choice stockers \$3.50 to \$4.00. Plain stockers \$2.25 to \$2.75. The calf market has a top of about \$5.50, heavy-weight calves from \$3.00 to \$4.00, plain calves \$2.00 to \$3.00.

The hog market, even in the face of exceedingly heavy deliveries, has developed a strong undertone, thick smooths at time of writing selling from \$8.65 to \$8.75 with a 10 per cent. premium over these prices for select hams.

The sheep and lamb market feels in a somewhat unsettled state and may work a little lower, top light-weight lambs bringing up to \$12.50, heavier weights \$10 to \$11. Light-weight butcher sheep \$5.00 to \$6.00.

### Special Notice

We would strongly advise against shipping stock for sale on this market later than December 19 or 20, as the trade during Christmas week is liable to be slow and draggy, owing to the Christmas holidays, and many of the buyers being away.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following Summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers.....	\$4.50 to \$5.25
Prime butcher steers.....	4.50 to 5.00
Good to choice steers.....	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers.....	3.50 to 4.00
Common steers.....	2.00 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers.....	3.75 to 4.25
Medium feeders.....	3.00 to 3.75
Common feeder steers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Good stocker steers.....	3.25 to 3.50
Medium stockers.....	2.75 to 3.25
Common stockers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers.....	4.00 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers.....	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers.....	2.50 to 2.75
Stock heifers.....	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows.....	2.75 to 3.25
Fair to good cows.....	2.25 to 2.75
Cutter cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Breedy stock cows.....	1.50 to 1.75
Canner cows.....	.75 to 1.75
Choice springers.....	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers.....	15.00 to 25.00
Choice light veal calves.....	4.75 to 5.25
Choice heavy calves.....	3.00 to 3.50
Common calves.....	1.50 to 2.50
Heavy bull calves.....	2.50 to 3.00

### EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are paying, delivered, fresh, extras 60c, firsts 55c, seconds 36c to 38c, and jobbing extras 75c. Firsts 60c to 65c, seconds 38c to 40c. Fresh extras are retailing up to 90c. Receipts continue very light, and during last week 130 cases of B.C. pullet eggs arrived. Storage eggs are moving freely at unchanged prices. Poultry: Dealers are quoting 15c to 22c, delivered, for live turkeys, and 23c to 29c, dressed. In a jobbing way turkeys are moving at 25c to 31c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW  
—Eggs: There is practically no movement of fresh eggs in this province. Storage extras are jobbing 50c, firsts 43c to 46c, seconds 34c to 37c. Extras are retailing 53c to 60c, firsts 45c to 50c. Poultry—Turkeys are reported to be moving freely, prices a little firmer, dealers are paying 18c to 25c for No. 1 dressed, and 5c lower for second grade. Live turkeys are selling 8c to 16c.

### Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur December 8 to 13, inclusive

Date	OATS				BARLEY			FLAX			RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Ref.	1 NW	2 CW	2 CW
Dec. 8.....	60	57	57	55	48	88	82	78	77	236	232	216
9.....	60	57	57	55	48	87	82	77	75	242	238	217
10.....	61	57	57	55	48	88	82	77	76	245	241	220
11.....	60	57	57	55	48	87	81	76	75	244	240	222
12.....	61	58	58	56	49	89	83	78	76	247	243	225
13.....	61	58	58	56	49	87	82	76	74	246	242	224
Week Ago.....	60	56	56	54	47	85	79	74	73	235	231	215
Year Ago.....	36	33	33	31	29	54	50	46	45	197	193	167



# MEN WANTED! Salaries up to— \$150 and \$300 a month

Do You Want An Easy, Pleasant Job? Are You  
Looking For The Way to **SUCCESS?**

## Learn Auto Mechanics Electricity, Tires, Welding, Battery

Now 15,000,000 autos, trucks and tractors, crowding the cities, highways and farms; 15,000,000 electrical systems to maintain and repair, 50,000,000 tires to replace and repair; 15,000,000 batteries to test and service; 15,000,000 autos, trucks and tractors to keep going. Do you realize that a Hemphill Practical Training prepares you right for the opportunity—that when you're expert you don't need "luck" or an "opportunity"—they're right here NOW waiting for you to start and finish?

We train you to hold down these big-pay jobs:

Master Mechanics  
\$3,000 to \$8,000  
Electrical Experts  
\$3,600 up  
Tractor Engineer  
\$2,400 up  
Salesman  
\$3,000 to \$12,000

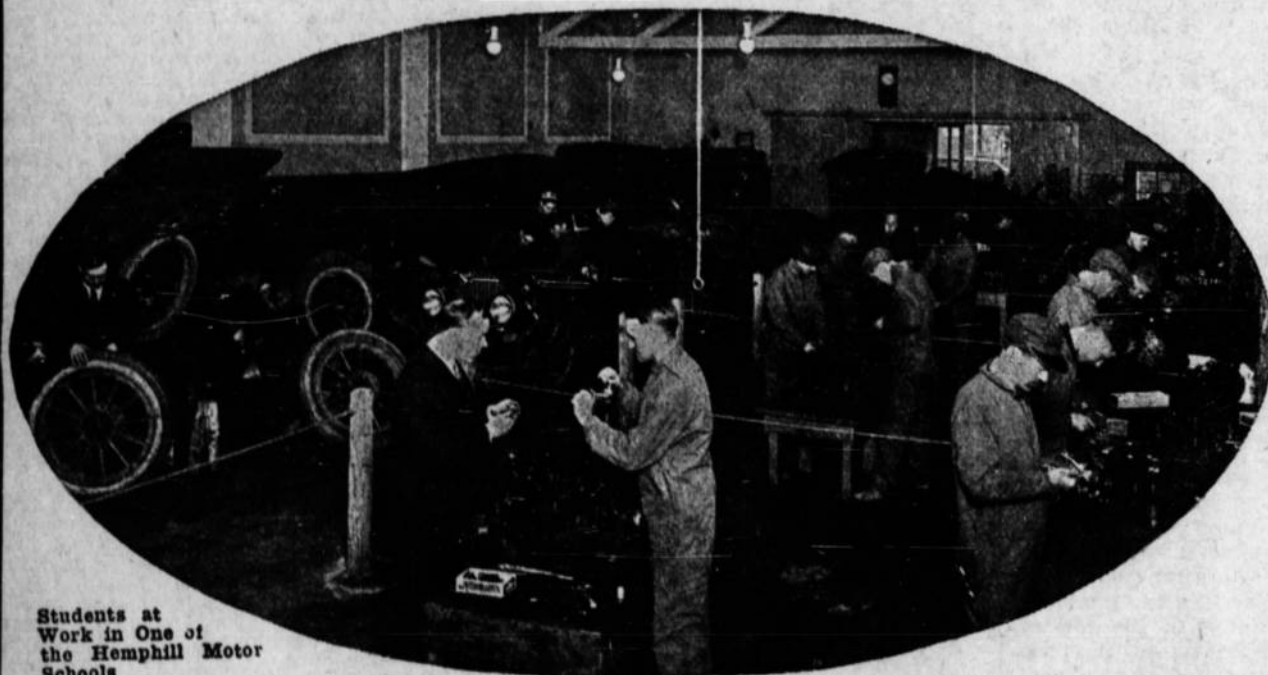
## WE GUARANTEE to train you until you are placed in a POSITION

**AT LAST** you can become an auto, truck and tractor expert by our practical training. If you like machinery, if you want to get ahead, here is the quickest road to **BIG PAY!** We will prepare you to go into business or to take your choice of a hundred jobs paying \$50 to \$75 a week! Good jobs everywhere! In garages, repair shops, service stations, factories. As salesman, demonstrator, electrical expert, master mechanics. In battery stations, vulcanizing shops, welding plants, radio expert, or in business for yourself. Salaries sky-high, easy hours and opportunities for a business of your own all around you! Man alive! You cannot afford to hesitate a minute.

**START NOW.** We help you to start and help you finish. Inducements you cannot resist **RIGHT NOW** to ambitious men; terms within reach of everybody! Free Employment Service to help you to get the job you want at top pay! Find out how easy we make it for you to succeed.

### Hemphill System of Practical Instruction

is the only way to learn if you want to save time and money and be properly trained. You get this at the world's greatest trade school system, the **MILLION DOLLAR HEMPHILL SCHOOLS**, and you get it nowhere else. Practical training with tools, not books!



Students at  
Work in One of  
the Hemphill Motor  
Schools

## Or Learn the Barber Trade--The Best Inside Trade To Be Had

There is a great demand for barbers, from one end of the country to the other, and barbers never before drew such high wages as they are drawing now. The **BARBER TRADE** is a wonderful trade, as you can run Barber Shop, Pool Room, sell cigars, tobacco, soft drinks, candy and many other lines of business under one expense, such as rent, light, heat, etc. You can do a cash business—you meet the best people in the community—your work is clean and tidy—the Barber Shop must be comfortable at all times; cool in the hot summer and warm in the cold winter—it is a healthy trade, and is not affected by the crop conditions or financial slumps—you simply work on nature. Who ever heard of a barber becoming bankrupt? There is no business we know of that offers such a splendid opportunity for a man to start up in business for himself with such a small capital. We have started hundreds of our students up in business by selling them their equipment on time.

**LADIES' HAIR-CUTTING AND BEAUTY CULTURE WORK** has given a tremendous boom to the barbering profession, bringing thousands of new customers and creating a great additional source of revenue. There always has been a great demand for Barbers, but since ladies' hair-bobbing has come into such general favor it has been almost impossible to supply the demand, as a glance at any of the want ads. in the large daily newspapers in the cities will prove to you.



Showing the interior of one of the Hemphill Barber Schools

## MAIL THIS COUPON TONIGHT

HEMPHILL TRADE SCHOOLS LTD., Dept. N.  
(Address School Nearest You)

Please send me free, R. E. Hemphill's Book "The Road to Prosperity" and particulars of Course of Training I have marked with X.

AUTO-TRACTOR GAS ENGINEERING and Garage Work.  
Tire-Vulcanizing, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Battery Service.  
THE BARBER TRADE, also Ladies' Hair-Cutting and Beauty Culture Work.  
ELECTRICAL COURSE including House Wiring and Industrial Electricity.  
MECHANICAL DENTISTRY (At present taught in our Toronto School only).  
BUILDING TRADES, including Bricklaying, Plastering, Tile Setting.  
HOME STUDY Motor and Garage Course (By Mail).

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

(I saw this advt. in The Grain Growers' Guide, Dec. 17, 1924)

### FREE

Simply send name today for our big catalogue. Shows pictures of men at work in the schools. Tells all about wages, profits, opportunities. Explains step by step how you learn. Shows how men come from all over the world to our big schools. Makes you want to join the crowd. Tells everything you want to know. No cost, no obligation. Clip the coupon, or a post card will do. Get the Catalogue NOW—that's the first step. Don't put it off one minute. If you don't like the Course you first take up you may transfer to another. If you move to another district you can complete your course at another Hemphill School. Lack of ready money need not prevent you from taking the course of training you want. If you are short of funds, I will pay your railroad fare to the Hemphill School nearest to you, and will take your note for \$25 to apply on the cost of your course. Write for particulars of our easy payment plan—and my Home Study Motor Course—the Home Study Way to Bigger Pay.

## HEMPHILL TRADE SCHOOLS LTD. ARE LOCATED AT:

Headquarters 580 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

REGINA, SASK.: 1711 Rose St.	TORONTO, ONT.: 163 King St. West
SASKATOON, SASK.: 119-20th St. East	MONTREAL, QUE.: 143 St. Lawrence St.
CALGARY, ALTA.: 808 Centre St.	FARGO, N. DAK.: 216 Front St.
VICTORIA, B.C.: 1308 Government St.	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.: 107 Nicolett Ave.
EDMONTON, ALTA.: 10212-101st St.	DULUTH, MINN.: 521 West Michigan St.
VANCOUVER, B.C.: 34 Hastings St. East	

We Pay Your Railroad Fare to the Hemphill School Nearest You